The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

THE FINANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Condition of the Negotiations between Secretary Chase, the Bankers, and the Finance Committees.

Indications of a Vigorous Prosecution of the War.

Gen. McClellan's Headquarters Removed to the War Department.

Strict Rules Established by Secretary Stanton.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Debate in the Senate on the Proposition to Expel Mr. Bright.

The Bill to Prevent the Carrying of Newspapers Outside the Mails Tabled in the House.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

A NATIONAL CURRENCY RESOLVED ON.

The Ways and Means Committee adhere to their own Treasury Note Bill, authorizing $100,000,000 Demand Notes in addition to the $50,000,000 under the Act of July 17. They will add the following section to provide for the Funded Stocks into which the Treasury Notes and all other demands upon the Government may be converted:

"To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to fund the Treasury Notes and floating debt of the United States, he is hereby further authorized to issue on the credit of the United States coupon bonds or registered bonds to an amount not exceeding $500,000,000, in sums of $100, $200, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, and $20,000, and in such proportions of each as the exigencies of the public service may require, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly irredeemable for twenty years, and after that period redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, which bonds the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to deliver at their par value to any creditor or creditors having demands due against the United States in payment thereof, and to deliver the same to officers, employes, and individuals in payment for services rendered for supplies, subsistence, and materials furnished to the United States' And he may also exchange such bonds, at any time' for lawful money of the United States, or for any of the Treasury Notes that have been or may hereafter be issued, under any former act of Congress, or that may be issued under the provisions of this act."

It is also possible that a provision will be incorporated in the above section for the repurchase of the stocks by the United States at any time after five years. *The legal tender of the Demand Currency will certainly be adhered to and passed by Congress.* Secretary Chase will accept and cordially support this measure, not as an embodiment of the policy desirable during peace, but as the most available means for meeting the pending financial crisis. The House Committee have conferred freely with him on the subject, and the prospect of his coöperation, in what they deem indispensable, is highly gratifying. The bill will be reported to-morrow if an opportunity offers.

REMOVAL OF GEN. M'CLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS.

Gen. McCLELLAN removed his headquarters to the War Department to-day. His office is in the West end, opposite the Adjutant-General's office.

SECRETARY STANTON AND THE MILITARY COMMITTEES.

The Secretary of War will have, by his own request, an interview to-morrow with the Military Committees of the House and Senate. The object is to secure harmony in the public service, it being felt that the combined energies of the legislative and military departments, acting completely in unison, are needed to suppress the rebellion.

RULES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of War shows himself up to the mark of his responsible duties, by adopting and making public the following rules:

First—That in order to leave room for promotions for gallant acts in the field, and other reasons of public policy, no further appointment to any rank in the army, unless of men in the field, will be made until the 1st of March.

Second—That all the nominations that have been made, and are now pending before the Senate, will be suspended until after the 1st of March.

Third—That the disorganization produced by officers frequenting the city instead of remaining in camp to instruct themselves and soldiers in the military art, will be checked by dropping from the list those who frequent the city otherwise than on military duty, and by command of their superior officers.

Fourth—That in order to transact the business of War as war, the Department will be closed four days in the week against all other business than what appertains to active operations in the field.

Fifth—That Saturday of each week will be devoted exclusively to the transaction of the business of Senators and Representatives in Congress, and that Monday of each week will be devoted to the business of other persons requiring personal interviews with the Secretary.

Sixth—That the Secretary of War will transact no business whatever, and will see no person on business, at his private residence, but will receive his friends, socially, on Wednesday evenings.

Seventh—That the dispatch of business by mail or written communication will have the preference, and will receive the personal attention of the Secretary on the morning of each day, before entering upon other duties.

It will be seen from the above, that all the energies of the War Department are hereafter to be devoted to the end of conducting the war precisely as such a war as the Government has on their hands should be conducted.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF WAR.

The passage by Congress to-day of a bill authorizing the President to appoint two additional Assistant Secretaries of War, was according to a statement made in the House by request of the Secretary of War himself. This is preliminary to a thorough reorganization, by which, not only will the transaction of all business of the army be facilitated, but visitors have an equal opportunity of obtaining access to the proper officers of the Department without unnecessary delay.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE AND TRAITS OF MR. STANTON.

The new Secretary of War, Mr. STANTON, is a stout, thick-set man, about five feet eight inches high, and apparently about 40 years of age. Hair and beard very black, the latter worn thick and long. His head is set very erect on his shoulders, if anything, a little thrown back. His face is round and solid in expression, with blunt features. His address is prompt and practical; his voice full, distinct and unmusical. He has never studied the art of pleasing, and has not the gift of paying compliments in conversation. An exhibition of his thoughtlessness in this regard was manifested on Monday, when the officers of the Army called to pay their respects to him on his induction into office. An officer well sprinkled with gray, but yet with quite a vigorous step and clear eye, was presented to Mr. STANTON. The latter recognized him, and shook him warmly by the hand, saying: "I remember you well. I saw you *many years ago, when you were in the prime of life*, and I was a little boy about so high." And the new Secretary measured with his hand, as he said this, an imaginary lad of not over ten years old. The sturdy old general turned and walked off without a word in reply, evidently not thinking himself so old as Mr. STANTON'S remarks would have implied.

NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.

Mr. ETHERIDGE, Clerk of the House, returned yesterday from Paducah. While there he had communication with residents of his district in Tennessee, who report the Unionists of that State resolute and hopeful.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

The battle at Somerset, Ky., is the beginning of the end. ZOLLICOFFER was compelled by the movement of Gen. THOMAS to fight or retreat. It will be the same with JOHNSON'S great army at Bowling Green.

AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA AND RUSSIA ON THE TRENT CASE—ENGLAND'S CONTINENTAL INTRIGUES.

There is the best reason to believe that the dispatches of Austria and Prussia with regard to the *Trent* affair were not entirely the spontaneous expressions of the views of those Governments, but that their international wisdom was doled out to us at the *bidding* of England. Advices from Paris, received by members of the diplomatic corps here, make it almost certain that Russia alone refused to be "whipped in" to a manifestation against us by England. It was stated yesterday by one of your cotemporaries that Russia had presented a note to our Government on the matter, similar in tone to those of Austria and Prussia. I have the best authority for stating that this is untrue. Russia has presented no note on the subject, and the likelihood is that she will present none.

PERMITS FOR SOUTHERN TRADE.

The Yankee yearning for Southern trade is extraordinary. Scarcely a day passes without numerous applications being made to the War Department for permission to take vessels into Port Royal, laden with assorted cargoes of shoes, blankets, coffee, salt' needles, pins, quinine, &c., &c. In every case it is urged that the sole desire is to afford these invaluable luxuries to the poor Union soldiers who are seeing hard service in that inhospitable clime. But the Government is obdurate, and refuses to break its own blockade. At least forty applications for leave to take goods into Port Royal have been refused, in the past ten days. In two cases cargoes of ice were allowed to be taken in, on the ground that it might prove useful to sick soldiers in hospital, or to wounded men in case of a battle.

THE NEW MISSOURI SENATOR.

JOHN B. HENDERSON, commissioned Senator of Missouri, in place of WALDO P. JOHNSON, expelled, is a thoroughly loyal man, and has served actively in the field against the rebels. He is a lawyer, a man of character and ability, and will make an excellent Senator. He was defeated for the present Congress in a very close election, by Hon. JAMES S. ROLLINS. No objection will be made to his taking his seat.

THE OTHER MISSOURI SENATOR.

ROBERT WILSON, the appointee of Gov. GAMBLE for the other seat in the Senate, arrived in Washington last Sunday, but has not yet presented his credentials.

NEW MEMBER OF THE HOUSE FROM MISSOURI.

THOMAS L. PRICE, elected to fill the vacancy from the Fifth Congressional District of Missouri, occasioned by the expulsion of REID, the Secessionist, was sworn in to-day as a member of the House.

SENATOR BRIGHT'S CASE.

The seat of Senator BRIGHT, of Indiana, is very insecure, although he got a favorable report from the Committee that inquired into his loyalty. The debate to-day was very severe, and many believe he will be rejected.

SENT TO THE SENATE.

The President sent in, to-day, to the Senate the names of C. M. CLAY, to be Major-General, and Capt. DOUBLEDAY to be Brigadier-General—not yesterday, as your cotemporaries stated.

RAILROADS IN THE CITY.

The various enterprising companies seeking a charter from Congress to build a street railroad on Pennsylvania-avenue are quite astounded to-day by a legal research showing that the franchise for street tracks has long been possessed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society took place to-day. The following named States were represented: Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Maryland, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio. The receipts during the past year were $112,200, and there are over $1,100 now in the treasury. The Society's operations, since the last meeting, have been principally confined to the internal affairs of Liberia, including the case of recaptured Africans. No emigrants have been sent thither during the year. Ninety-eight emancipated in Virginia, Louisiana and Tennessee, were to have left this country in May, but were prevented doing so by the political troubles. Two intelligent colored men to-day gave the Board much valuable information, and a gratifying account of affairs in their Republic. The only members of Congress present were Representatives MAYNARD, of Tennessee, and FRANK, of New-York.

SALT WITH A SAVOR.

Salt, in consequence of the supply to the South being intercepted, is selling in Washington very low. This article, it is said, will be placed in the new tariff bill as a source of considerable revenue.

MORE RAIN.

It has continued to rain all day, making the condition of the roads across the Potomac intolerable.

FISH AS AN ARMY RATION.

Senator FESSENDEN has presented to the new Secretary of War a petition, signed by many intelligent New-Englanders, asking that fish be made an army ration. The Secretary has turned the matter over to the Commissary-General, from whom a reply as to the fitness of the food will be elicited. This may be a new form of a fishing bounty.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 11, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.—1. A new Military Department, to be known as the Department of Key-West, is hereby constituted, with the following bounds: Key West, the Tortugas, and the mainland on the West Coast, as far as Apalachicola, and to Cape Canaveral on the East Coast. Brig.-Gen. J. M. BRANNAN, United States Volunteers, is assigned to the command.

Officers detailed for the volunteer recruiting service under General Orders No. 105, of 1861, are to recruit for their own regiments respectively, and not for the general volunteer service. They will, however, be under the direction of the General Superintendent. The full number of officers indicated for recruiting service need not be detailed if a less number will suffice to fill up the several regiments. The selections will be made by the Colonels, and the order for detail given by Commanders of Departments or *corps d'armée*. By command of Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

HOME-SICKNESS OF SOLDIERS.

The New-York Allotment Commissioners, Messrs. ROOSEVELT, DODGE and BRONSON, never stop from their labors on account of the weather. Through snow, rain, sleet and mud, they continue their faithful round among the camps, renewing to the heart-sick soldier thoughts of his distant family, by appealing to him to set aside part of his pay for their comfort and support. The fact of doing something for the loved ones at home has an excellent moral effect on the soldiers. It brings a sense of duty performed, binds them anew to life, and saves them from that despairing home-sickness that, in the opinion of the Commissioners, kills more soldiers than disease.

Another fact is ascertained by the New-York Commissioners, which is of singular interest. The allotment system reaches the very men who are most in need of its benefits. The extravagant and dissolute soldiers, who have been living freely and wasting all their pay, are the ones who allot most liberally to their families at home. This class of persons are generally impulsive and liberal, and when the Commissioners address them, touchingly and affectingly, on the condition of loneliness and distress in which their families are left, they are ready to surrender all their enjoyments for their relief. The Commissioners are laboring so industriously, in order to get through all the New-York regiments before the army moves.

THE GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

Brigadier-Gen. CASEY has been relieved of further duty as President of the General Court-Martial, now sitting here, all his time being required in taking care of the thirteen regiments in his Division. Gen. SEDGWICK has been assigned the Presidency of the Court, and entered on his duties yesterday. He was Colonel of the Fourth Cavalry in the regular army and is an accomplished officer.

COL. BETJE'S TRIAL.

The Court-Martial proceeded with the trial of Col. BETJE yesterday. LOUIS SPITZER testified that he went with a scouting party to Annandale, under command of Capt. KENNEY; the men took two horses from the stables at SWEENEY'S farm in Fairfax County, Va., and Capt. KENNEY sent them into camp at Rose Hill, and so reported to Col. BETJE, who told him he would give the men ten dollars a piece for the horses; shortly afterwards he sent one of the horses back to Mr. SWEENEY, and said the other had escaped. That one was subsequently found attached to a sutler's wagon in this city, and as was proved by previous testimony had been sold on the order of Col. BETJE.

DEATHS IN CAMP.

The following soldiers have died in camp since our last report:

Robert Peterson, Co. B, Tenth N. J. Vol.
Daniel H. Orms, Co. E, First Michigan Vol.
Private Bessler, Co. E, Fifty-eighth N. Y. Vol.
Edward Coyle, Co. I, Fifteenth N. Y. Vol.
Henry Weber, Co. B, Twenty-third Penn. Vol.
Zachariah Baker, Co. C, 104th Penn. Vol.
Anthony Bintle, Co. K, Fifty-sixth N. Y. Vol.
John Schoonover, Co. C, First Reg. Berdan S. S.
Francis Eberenz, Co. C, Ninety-eighth Penn. Vol.
Geo. Davis, Co. G, Twenty-third Penn. Vol.
Sylvester Kane, Corporal Co. D, First L. I. Vol.
Wm. Town, Co. H, Second Reg. Berdan S. S.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

Several petitions were presented in favor of emancipation.

Mr. FOSTER presented a petition in favor of a continuance of the Coast Survey.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio. (Rep.) presented a petition from the Mayor and others, of Sandusky, Ohio, for a naval depôt at that place.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the resolution to allow certain officers to receive presents from the Japanese Government.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) objected. He thought the resolution was loosely drawn. It did not state the names of all the officers, nor the presents they were to receive, and was a bad precedent. The resolution was passed. Yeas, 22; Nays, 14.

Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Committee on Judiciary inquire into the expediency of so amending the naturalization laws as to confer rights of citizenship on foreigners who may serve in the present war. Adopted.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered a bill to regulate the compensation of District-Attorneys.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to authorize the examination of parties in the Courts of the United States. Referred.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts (Rep.,) the bill to complete the defence of Washington was taken up and the amendment of the House agreed to.

Mr. WILSON offered a new section repealing the act allowing the discharge of minors and providing:

"No persons hereafter shall be mustered into the service under 18 years of age, but the oath of enlistment shall be conclusive as to age."

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Union), moved to strike out the last part, which makes the oath of enlistment conclusive.

After discussion, Mr. POWELL'S motion was lost, and Mr. WILSON'S agreed to.

Mr. WILSON offered another amendment, altering the articles of war by providing the penalty of death to persons found lurking as spies. Agreed to.

Mr. WILSON also offered an amendment providing the death penalty for any person forcing safeguards.

After further discussion, the bill was laid over until to-morrow.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented a memorial from W. C. JEWETT, of Colorado, protesting against immediate action on the Slavery question, as having a tendency to prevent peace; claiming that the sentiments of the people, either North or South, were not represented in Congress, and proposing joint action by the North and South, for an amendment to the Constitution, providing for a gradual emancipation of the slaves in thirty years.

On motion of Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the bill to authorize the Secretary of War to appoint two Assistant Secretaries was taken up.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment as a substitute, that the President, with the consent of the Senate, appoint two additional Assistant Secretaries of War, at a salary of $3,000 each, the office to last one year.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution regulating the compensation of collectors of customs and naval officers. Referred.

The report of the Judiciary Committee on the resolution to expel Mr. BRIGHT was then taken up.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said that the expulsion of a Senator was one of the most solemn acts, but our duties must be performed, especially when the good name of the Senate and the welfare of the country is at stake. In former cases the persons to be expelled were absent; in this case the person is present. CATILINE, while plotting the downfall of Rome, appeared in the Senate, and BENEDICT ARNOLD, while committing treason, appeared at Court-martial in Philadelphia. It was clearly the right of the Senate to expel members on evidence before them, and the facts in this case are few and can be stated briefly. He (SUMNER) then briefly referred to the leading events in the rebellion, the taking of the forts, the seizure of the National property, and to the time when JEFF. DAVIS became the head of the rebellion, and war was actually commenced against the Government. At this time JESSE D. BRIGHT, Senator of the United States, writes a letter to the chief of traitors. (The letter was read.) Mr. BRIGHT has always been notoriously the friend and sympathizer of DAVIS and SLIDELL, in their schemes in favor of Slavery, and always voted with them. He (SUMNER) commented on the address of the letter, which was to His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States, and claimed that it was as far as possible the recognition of a pretender as the President of the rebel States. The letter in its general character was correspondence with a public enemy or traitor, and was a kind of moral aid to the rebels. It was a letter of friendship and sympathy, all the way through, and showed that there was one person, who forgetting what was due to the country and due to the rebellion, stretched forth his hand in friendly salutation. An American Senator sends his friend to the rebels with a valuable improvement in firearms, and a traitor going forth on his errand of treason, is announced as a gentleman reliable in every respect. The writer of such a letter must belong to the rebel chief, and surely must be disqualified for a seat in the Senate. A person who is so mixed up in the rebellion must be a traitor. But again the writer of the letter, on the 17th of September, 1861, puts forth another letter to a Mr. FITCH, defending the first letter, and again in debate in the Senate, he declares he has done nothing that he would not do over again under the same circumstances. There could be nothing in apologizing, that the Senator knew not that war had commenced. It was not true for war had actually commenced.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) said that he should say nothing on this subject but for the interest he felt in his State. He referred to his contest for a seat here with Mr. BAYARD three years ago, but he said he had now no memory of the outrage perpetrated on him and against the honor of Indiana. He had no personal ill-feeling toward his colleague. He would do his colleague the justice to say that on the first day of the session he came to him and told him that he (BRIGHT) desired and demanded a full investigation of the charges made against him. He would give him the benefit of a manly avowal. But when the letter was written his colleague must have known that war was to result from this unholy, unprovoked and God-accursed rebellion. War was actually levied on the Government at that time. Before the 1st of March the rebellion was inaugurated and DAVIS elected as its head. All the waters of another deluge cannot wash out the stain of that treason. At such a time a letter was written by a member of the Senate to the arch high-priest of the rebellion, addressing him by the very title which we today are resisting. The letter might have been written carelessly, but of all things else it was to introduce fire-arms. If there was to be no war, why should DAVIS want improved fire-arms. He (LANE) believed that the letter unexplained was sufficient evidence of treason, and sending improved fire-arms, was aid and comfort to the enemy. But he (LANE) considered the second letter of Mr. BRIGHT'S to Mr. FITCH much worse than the first. He (LANE) had nothing to say against abolitionism, for if the Senator from Massachusetts, (SUMNER) let that pass, he (LANE) had nothing to add. But in that letter to Mr. FITCH, his colleague said he was entirely opposed to the coercive policy of the Government. He (LANE) was in favor of all the coercive policy of the Government, and would tax every dollar to carry on the war. He (LANE) would carry on the war till every individual was bankrupt. He would give his coat off his back, and even die in a pauper's grave and be buried by the hands of charity rather than close the war. (Applause in the galleries.)

The Vice-President ordered the galleries to the right of the Chair to be cleared, which was done.

Mr. LANE spoke at some length on the deadly heresy of opposing coercion, which he said found no favor in the proud State of Indiana. Indiana, thank God Almighty, has participated in no defeat, and no repulse. So let it be to the end, and let the people say amen. The war was waged for the coercion of the rebels, and he thought we have a perfect right to confiscate the property of the rebels, even slaves, though he was opposed to wholesale emancipation, unless accompanied by some scheme of colonization. But as this letter now stands without any explanation, he must vote for expulsion.

Mr. BUCKALEW, of Indiana, (Opp.,) said if he had known he was to be arraigned for treason and bringing war on the country, he would have employed counsel. If he had known there was to be a regular party organization against him, and letters and speeches presented, he should have been better prepared. If slander could have driven him away, he should be where the Senator from Massachusetts says he ought to be — in the South. He had been charged by a calumnious sheet, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, with being a Brigadier-General in the rebel army, and by a still more calumnious sheet, the Louisville *Democrat*, with recruiting for the rebel army in Kentucky, and that he had written the letter read to-day. He paid no attention to these, until old friends wrote him. He then wrote the other letter, which was more offensive here than the former. He had no relations with the Senator from Massachusetts, but he felt kindly toward other Senators, and if what he said was to unbiassed, unprejudiced Senators, he would simply state the facts of the case. If he was guilty of treason, it was for writing the letter to JEFF. DAVIS, introducing THOMAS B. LINCOLN. Mr. LINCOLN was born in Philadelphia and reared there, and came West to live; he did the largest business of any man in Indiana as a wholesale merchant, and established a character for truth and probity. He then went to Texas and engaged in the raising of cattle; he came here afterwards to forward the project of the Pacific Railroad. He (BRIGHT) had no recollection of this letter, but he must have written it. He had also given Mr. LINCOLN a letter to Capt. FRANKLIN, and would read both to show they were similar in language. When he addressed the letter to DAVIS, by his title, he was only following the example of Senators in this body at that time, and if Mr. LINCOLN had told him he had an improved cotton gin, he should have mentioned it the same as he did the fire-arms. If anyone had asked him for such a letter after the proclamation of the President, he would have answered "No." He did not believe there would be war. He did not believe the mad fanatics under the lead of the Senator from Massachusetts would bring about such a state of things as now exists. He did not think the South guilty of such mad folly. After he wrote the letter, employes of the Government sent documents to DAVIS and BENJAMIN, &c. He went himself that summer forty miles into Virginia, not dreaming there would be a gun fired, and he believed it only when the sad reality came. He had his own political opinions after twenty-seven years political service, and would not give them up for threats of expulsion, Fort Warren or the halter. No man should charge him with want of fealty to the flag of his country. He did not anticipate war, because he believed in a President whom he was sorry he helped to elevate to his position, and who was false to his trust.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) asked if the Senator did not suppose there would be any war, what occasion was there to suppose that DAVIS wanted an improvement in fire-arms.

Mr. BRIGHT said he had said repeatedly that he had no recollection of giving the letter to Mr. LINCOLN. He had before given Mr. LINCOLN a letter to Mr. FLOYD, and if he had been in collusion with the South, he would not have sent the improvement in arms to this Government; but he had no doubt that FLOYD threw the matter overboard, and LINCOLN bored him for another letter, and he gave it.

Mr. SUMNER said the gentleman from Indiana intimated that there was some personal feeling against him.

Mr. BRIGHT said he said no such thing.

Mr. SUMNER said he had no personal feelings against the Senator.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The bill requiring the newspapers to pay postage when not sent through the mails, coming up,

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) proposed a substitute, limiting its operations to trains carrying the mails, which are delivered at the various post-offices, and allowing newspaper dealers to receive packages at the same abatement as is allowed to regular subscribers, and adding a tax of three cents on all letter, money and collection packages sent by Express companies, and on all telegraphic messages except those for the Government or the Press, which substitute he (COLFAX) preferred to the original details of the bill as drafted at the Post-office Department, and he wished to avoid all the reasonable objections that had been made. He said the bill was unpopular with the widely circulated Metropolitan Press and the newspaper dealers, and he (COLFAX) had been severe criticised for reporting it. But the loyal public had insisted on "tax and fight," in which he (COLFAX) concurred, and the most natural suggestion was that all mailable matter should pay postage. Therefore, two bills were prepared. The one abolishing the franking privilege was distasteful to our members, as it took from them a privilege they have enjoyed since the commencement of the Government; but they were patriotic enough to pass it. The other was the bill withdrawing a privilege of exemption from postage enjoyed since 1845 by the Press, which they denounce as unjust and unwise. He argued that for the first 56 years of our Government, Congress had construed the Constitutional provision to establish post-offices and post-roads to give the Department the exclusive right of carrying mailable matter. In 1845, however, expresses were authorized to carry newspapers, provided they were not intended for immediate distribution to subscribers, but intended for sale as merchandise, out of which the present system has expanded far beyond what the law has granted. The result has been that while, in 1842, the newspaper postage, after the reduction in rates, was nearly $800,000, in 1851 it had run down to $571,000—a loss of one-third, although the population had increased one-third and the letter postage two-thirds. Indeed, the newspaper postage had fallen off ten per cent. since last year, although the war has largely increased the circulation of the papers, and the postage will continue to fall off. Nor does it decrease the cost of railroad service, which has increased from 200 to 300 per cent. in the past nine years. From New-York to Philadelphia $3 75 per mile is paid for railroad service, while the newspapers are mainly carried outside of the mails in the very same trains, and the Department left to carry papers on distant routes where expresses don't find it profitable. A man is fined five dollars for writing "All well" on a prepaid paper, while, at the same time, over a post route established by Congress tons of papers go free. He also contended that subscribers would not pay as much under this bill as now. In Ohio they pay for the Cleveland dailies one shilling per week, or $6 50 per year, while through the mails the postage of 78 cents per year added, the total cost is $5 78. In Northern Indiana, paying 20 cents per week for Chicago dailies, cost $10 40 per year; by mail subscription and postage would cost $8 56. The Cincinnati dailies insist that 60,000 papers go thence every morning. By their own calculation, at the lowest postage, $50,000 of postage is thrown away, and about the same at Chicago. Small as their calculation is, compared to New-York, and then adding other great newspaper centres, like Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, &c., he believed that over a million dollars would be realized, and if so, with the franking privilege abolished, and the California mail paid for out of the Treasury as provided by law, and the supposed impossibility of making the Department self-supporting would be nearly if not quite realized.

After speaking an hour his time was extended by unanimous consent, and he read a letter from the Postmaster-General favoring the bill; also a letter from a valued friend who urged him to give up the bill as the Press would roll a mountain on him and crush him. He said his only rule was to stand by his convictions though the Heavens fall; and if he could aid in relieving the people of the tax necessary to make up the Post-office deficit, and this without adding a burden to any one, the mountain might fall and his public life end. He corrected an alleged error in his quotation of law made by the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, by reading the law of 1852 and with 1853, which modified the law of 1845 quoted by the *Inquirer*, and he said he thought he could hardly hope for the passage of this bill with the able Metropolitan Press against it, so potential in forming public opinion as they are. He had performed his duty to the Department and to the public revenues.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Opp.,) suggested a proviso that this act shall not apply and operate on newspapers for distribution within fifty miles of their place of publication.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said any legislation on this subject should be strictly in relation to the Post-Office Department, not as a means of replenishing the Treasury. He was unwilling, and it would be improper, to state what the Committee of Ways and Means contemplate; but he might remark that they propose levying a tax in some form, perhaps, by stamp on all newspapers, and also a tax on telegraphic communications. While he would cordially coöperate with the Chairman of the Post-office Committee (Mr. COLFAX) in relieving the burdens of that Department, he believed if we compel all newspapers to go into the mails, we shall be compelled to pay larger prices for the transmission of mails, when the contracts are renewed; hence there could be little, if any, pecuniary relief to the Department.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) moved to commit the bill to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to bring in one imposing stamp duties on newspapers, in lieu of postage. He believed a revenue of three millions can thus be collected, and with more readiness, much less expense, and with greater certainty than by the present system of charging.

Mr. RIDDLE said the Post-office Department was established for the transmission of letters, without especial reference to printed matter. He did not see why the manufacture of newspapers should be more the subject of a tax than the manufacture of pig iron, or any other article. He moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Disagreed to—61 against 66.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to recommit the bill to the Post-office Committee, with instructions to report one increasing the postage from three to five cents. This was voted down, together with the motion of Mr. BLAIR.

Mr. COLFAX reported a substitute for the bill referred to in his speech, which was disagreed to. One of the sections proposed a tax on telegrams.

The original bill being before the House for final action.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.) moved to lay it on the table. Carried, 75 against 60.

The Senate bill, authorizing the President to appoint two additional Assistant Secretaries of War, with a salary of $3,000 per annum, to perform such duties as the Secretary may prescribe, or required by law, for the term of appointment, one year, was passed.

Adjourned.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

FREDERICK, Md., Sunday, Jan. 19.

Private but usually reliable advices from Hancock state that Gen. JACKSON'S retirement from Hancock and his pretended retreat towards Winchester was a ruse, and that without retiring to the latter place he returned with 12,000 men to Romney.

It is also stated that Gen. LANDER, following out his instructions, fell back on Gen. JACKSON'S approach.

There are rumors of a fight having occurred, but this is discredited by those who assume to be best informed.

The General Court-martial and Board of Examination for officers of the Division, continue their sessions. Several important trials by the former have recently been made, and the charges, if sustained, involve capital punishment.

All departments are very busy. The regiments both here and above, have provided themselves with very comfortable, and in many cases, very luxurious Winter quarters, without expense to the Government. Supplies of all kinds continue abundant and the health of the troops is good.

It is estimated that 300 refugee women from Jefferson County, are now in and around this County. Many of them left children at home, and are now grieving to return to them, but a strict blockade is kept up by Cols. GEARY'S, LEONARD'S and LINK'S Commands.

There is no exciting news along the river line.

THE SUMTER AGAIN HEARD FROM.

THE SHIP HIGHLAND CHIEF HAILED AND PURSUED BY HER.

Capt. BARSTOW, of the ship *Highland Chief*, which arrived at this port from Liverpool on Friday last, reports that on the 21st of December, lat. 48½°, long. 20°, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, he saw a large steamer bearing down upon him, which showed lights fore and aft, and when nearly alongside fired a shot, from a large gun forward, across the bow of the *Highland Chief*, and immediately after gave orders for her to heave to. The steamer was then nearing the *Highland Chief* every moment, when the latter vessel suddenly rounded, in order to prevent a collision. It was blowing fresh from the eastward, which made it necessary for her to take in all her light sails, to save her masts from going overboard. The steamer then ranged ahead, on the port side of the *Highland Chief*, which kept off on her course, and after a while tacked in another direction, to clear the steamer, when the latter vessel went round and stopped close to her on the starboard quarter. The *Highland Chief* again kept off on her course, the steamer following a short distance. Suddenly the lights of the steamer disappeared, but she continued to follow in the wake of the *Highland Chief* for about three hours, and then disappeared altogether.

Capt. BARSTOW is quite confident that the steamer alluded to was the privateer *Sumter*, and the intelligence recently received from Europe, to the effect that the *Sumter* had arrived at Cadiz, would seem to sustain this opinion.

THE GREAT BATTLE IN KENTUCKY.

The Report of the Total Rout of the Rebels Fully Confirmed.

The Most Brilliant Victory of the War.

Everything Lost by the Rebels—Even Honor.

Preparations for a General Advance.

REPORTS OF THE AFFAIR FROM LOUISVILLE

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Jan. 20.

Dispatches have been received at Headquarters announcing that the battle at Somerset did not take place on Saturday, but on Sunday morning, and that Gen. THOMAS continued pursuit of the rebels until night.

Our forces followed the rebels, who ran before them in the wildest confusion like a flock of sheep, close up to their intrenchments on the north bank of the river.

In front of their intrenchments the rebels laid all night, expecting that we would storm them in the morning, but with the aid of their boats and barges they managed to get across the river before daylight.

They left behind all their artillery, ammunition, horses and tents; and eighty wagon-loads of Quartermaster's and medical stores fell into our hands.

Our troops had possession of their intrenchments early this morning.

After reaching the opposite side of the river the rebels dispersed in every direction.

Two hundred dead and wounded rebels were picked up on the field.

Gen. ZOLLICOFFER was found in a wagon mortally wounded.

Our loss is not definitely ascertained, but it must be considerable.

The Surgeon of the Tenth Indiana Regiment telegraphs that his regiment had seventy killed and wounded.

Gen. THOMAS' Division embraces some of the best regiments in this Department.

As far as I can learn, the Ninth Ohio, the Tenth Indiana, the Second Minnesota, the Eighteenth Regulars, the Fourth Kentucky and the Tenth Kentucky Regiments were among those engaged.

Col. MANSON'S Brigade, including the Tenth Indiana, the Eighteenth Regulars, and some Kentucky Regiments, reinforced Gen. THOMAS during Saturday night. They made a forced march of twenty-five miles through heavy roads, and managed to arrive three hours before the commencement of the fight, in which they took a glorious part in spite of their fatigue.

The tenor of all the official dispatches received goes to show that the affair resulted in the most brilliant victory of the war.

No prominent officers are said to be killed on our side.

Gen. SCHOEPF was unable to cut off the retreat of the enemy, owing to the bluffy character of the country, and the obstruction of all the roads by felled timber.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 21—P. M.

There is no news from Gen. THOMAS to-day. No details of the National loss has yet been received. Gen. THOMAS has taken the steamer and the nine barges in which the rebels conveyed their forces across the Cumberland, and which in their precipitate flight they failed to destroy. The theory at Headquarters is, that using that boat to convey his troops across the river southward, and providing other means of transportation, Gen. THOMAS has been too busy to send the details of the recent fight. No private telegrams of military matters can come over the Southern line to Louisville, and no private information has been received.

EVERYTHING READY FOR AN ADVANCE.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

This morning's *Gazette* has advices that warrant the prediction of an early advance by the army in Kentucky. The weather is now the only hindering cause. Everything else is ready and in fine order.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The last of the expedition into Kentucky came up to-day. They saw no enemy during the return march. Only two regiments remain encamped on Mayfield Creek.

A report from New-Orleans that the 10th says that a large meeting of the French residents was held that day to devise some means of leaving the city and the South. A Committee was appointed to communicate with the National forces at Ship Island upon the subject.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Retreat of the Texan Rebels without Attacking Fort Scott.

KANSAS CITY, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The Santa Fé mail, with dates of the 7th inst. has arrived.

An express from Mesilla arrived at Santa Fé on the evening of the 4th inst., bringing the news that 1,300 Texans, with seven pieces of artillery, were marching on Fort Craig, and were within thirty miles of that post.

The scouts from the fort had been drawn in.

A severe battle is expected, as the Texans were fighting principally for food.

Gov. CONNELLY had called out the entire militia.

A letter express arrived the night of the 5th inst., which says that the enemy had retreated without making an attack on the fort.

It was not known whether Col. CANBY intended to follow him or not.

The scouts from Pecot's had not arrived when the mail left.

Col. CANBY has 1,600 regulars and 1,500 volunteers and militia in his command.

All is excitement at Santa Fé.

Martial law has been declared in the district.

Among the through passengers by the mail coach are Col. STACKY, J. HOWE WATTS and JOHN GWINNE.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The United States steam transport *Oriental* sailed on Monday evening for Annapolis, where she will take in horses and troops for Key West.

The United States steam transport *Matanzas*, lying at Pier No. 4 North River, has nearly completed loading and will sail to-day. She has a cargo of provisions and ammunition, and will also carry 300 troops.

FURTHER NEWS BY THE ARABIA.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

Decline of the War Sentiment—Influence of the New-York Press—Arbitration—Arrivals from America—Effect of Russell's Letters—Popular Missapprehensions—State of Trade and the Stock of Cotton, &c., &c.

From an Occasional Correspondent

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1862.

Notwithstanding the blusterings and vaporings of the London *Times*, and the war Press generally, there is a perceptible diminution of the war feeling throughout this Kingdom. The popular impression fomented by designing men was "that the American people desired to insult the British flag." Under this idea the clamor for prompt "chastisement upon the Yankees" was fired up to a great heighth; but the necessity of delay, and the consequent time afforded for more deliberate examination, has convinced many that no insult was intended. Owing to this, the proposal for arbitration commenced by good men here has been strengthened each week of the past month. While there is a steady determination to uphold the "honor of England" evinced by all, yet that is perceived not to be inconsistent with the idea of arbitration, should the American Government insist on that mode of disposing of the *Trent* affair. The death of Prince ALBERT, and the profound grief occasioned by it, have materially contributed to place the public mind in this calmer attitude for the reception of tidings from the United States.

The editorials of the New-York TIMES having avoided any extreme or pronounced statement against the "*rights of neutrals*," as claimed by England in this affair, have been quoted here as an offset to the hostile, virulent and anti-British articles of that pestiferous secession sheet—the New-York *Herald*. Continued observation confirms the belief that one half of the ill-will felt toward the North has been produced by that villanous compost of literary garbage. Its most mendacious articles, so atrociously absurd as only to provoke derision in New-York, are sent all over England and Europe by "Reater's" telegram as the sincere sentiment of Americans. If England and America should this time escape embroilment and collision, it is devoutly to be hoped that the Press and people of New-York will see that the *Herald is indicted, and the establishment closed by the process of* LAW. It is continually giving aid and comfort not only to the South by its bitter articles against England, but to the opponents of a free Press, and of Republicanism in Europe. It is as dangerous to New-York as FERNANDO WOOD could be, and has a wider sphere of action. Although partially exposed here, it is working a tremendous power of mischief. Its counterpart, the London *Times*, constantly quotes it. If the London *Times* were not conducted by men occupying a more respectable sphere, it might be surmised that they were both animated by the same motives and sustained by the same power.

Since my last, the advocates of arbitration and peace, have been working in earnest to promote harmony on this side the water. The Press have published articles, addresses or letters, in favor of international arbitration from Peers and Commoners; such men as Lord ELMY, Sir C. EARDLEY, CHAS. BUXTON, Esq., M. P., Lord R. MONTAGU, Gen. THOMPSON, as well as Messrs. BRIGHT, COBDEN and GEORGE THOMPSON, have publicly deprecated a war with America, and they represent a very large share of the public sentiment of the kingdom. Last week influential deputations from the Congregational Board, and Congregational Union and Baptist Boards, had an interview with Earl RUSSELL, on behalf of peace. They represented at least 3,000 congregations of their respective bodies. Memorials have been pouring in from all quarters against war with America. Even the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, who have wished the abolition of Slavery to proceed from "such pure motives" that they have kept too silent during the past year as to the "iniquities of Slavery," have spoken out like men against the iniquity of aiding Slavery by waging war on the United States. Influential meetings have been held in various of the large towns to remonstrate against war. Last night a town meeting was to be held at Birmingham, summoned by the Mayor, "to consider the propriety of urging upon Her Majesty's Government the importance of having recourse to arbitration, &c." Such meetings are being held all over the country. It would seem that after all, there is a substratum of good sense and Anti-Slavery feeling in England that will be heard in spite of the *Times* and its servile imitators. Perhaps the imminence of the danger has shown them that they have looked on too coldly, while their Anglo-Saxon brethren, as well as Teutonic and Celtic, were struggling against the hydra of Slavery. Of course the prospect of war has drawn out in bold relief the men of war and the men of peace. The former have breathed out vengeance and slaughter, and have gloried in the prospect of "licking the Yankees all to smash," now they have them at a disadvantage. Egotism, calculating intense selfishness, snobbery, spite, venom, revenge, jealousy and malice, have been intensely displayed by a part of the Press, but then the opposite qualities have been evoked from the friends of national progress and liberty. If this matter is peacefully settled, it will have been to a portion of the British Press as a storm at sea to a landsman—it has reached their bile and caused them to eject it. Perhaps hereafter they will value the United States more.

The *Africa* has been looked for with intense eagerness by all classes, and I am glad to say by the majority with hopes that peace would be the message. The telegraphic dispatches which came through Wednesday, indicating a prospect of peace, communicated a buoyancy to the funds, and a partial removal of the painful uncertainties of the last month. Although nothing definite is known, yet the general impression is that there will be no war. It is well for the sake of peace that no definite message comes by the *Africa*—each day of delay strengthens the peace party here. Arbitration is gaining friends constantly, and even should the answer of the American Government demur to an immediate surrender of the prisoners, there will be a more powerful party in favor of moderate counsels than of warlike. Such seems to be the tendency this week. Having the opportunity of spending several hours with two of the nobility lately, I found they were very much averse to war with the United States. I perceived also that they had imbibed prejudices against the North from reading RUSSELL's letters to the London *Times*. In fact, those letters have done a great deal of mischief here. He has had the audacity to speak of the American Cabinet as awed by "the mob," and people here almost universally believe that the Northern States are in a condition of *anarchy and bankruptcy*, and that the *principal cities are controlled by mobs*. This impression is produced by reading RUSSELL's letters; and as the truth respecting the South is seldom seen, and the condition of the South little known here, the perversion of *the public mind is almost incredible*. They do not stop to consider that RUSSELL's continued presence in Washington is a proof of the strength of the Government, and its leniency towards him, as *well as that mob law does not prevail*. Mr. SEWARD should have admonished Mr. RUSSELL that there is a limit to forbearance, when a Government is warring for its integrity, and that he must not circulate false impressions. The generality of Europeans get their impression of the "American question" through the *Times*, and see no other English or American paper. Should a Government permit an insolent scribbler to continue his work of injuring its renown, *credit and financial resources?* The United States is presented to Europe as a broken, tumbled down collection of *bankrupt and separate States* by LL. D. RUSSELL. Has it been ascertained yet who gives secret information of important movements in advance to the enemy? This is a point on which the Cabinet seems slow to move. *Quien sabe?*

The general impression produced among well-informed and friendly circles here by the inactivity of Gen. McCLELLAN is that the time thus lost is strengthening the rebels every day. Looking from this distance, they say that if 500,000 men can only barely hold their own, and protect Washington, the rebellion will soon have proved its claims by its prolonged vitality. RESULTS are chiefly looked at, here, by the vast majority who are not familiar with American parties and politics. As long as the Potomac is occupied by rebel forts, and Richmond is the seat of the Confederates, the North will not be fairly estimated here.

The British don't see any reason why the National armies don't move up the James or York Rivers, or flank the *rebels* in some way. They don't see why, when Savannah and Charleston were frightened, those cities were not taken. They don't understand the reason of the prolonged delays, *generally*; for in three months the season in the South will be over. Unless an effectual blow is soon struck, the rebellion will be safe for another year. Be sure you're ready, and then "ROUND TO RICHMOND" would be a good motto.

Much confusion is produced here by the misuse of technical terms and colloquial phrases. It would be well if more precision were used by the American newspapers. For instance, "Blockade of the Potomac" appears in many of the papers; this seems to be absurd to those who know that the Capital is on the Potomac, and it is needful to keep the Potomac open. When they ascertain that the meaning is that forts on the river are in possession of rebels, and KEEP OUT UNITED STATES VESSELS, they are puzzled, both with the misuse of the word, and the reason why Gen. McCLELLAN allows the Potomac to be CLOSED against United States ships. Many things look queer to the British public, as well as to the American. Nothing appeals to Englishmen quicker than "pluck" and success. They would like to see a little more "dash" about the army of the Potomac. Again, the "*Rat-Hole Squadron.*" This phrase conveys an impression of vulgarity and meanness, and aids the malicious scribblers of the venal Press in their diatribes against the *barbarity of the North*. They fail to see that the idea is to stop up "*Southern Rat-holes*," but apply it as a vulgar epithet to our vessels. So with the word "Blockade;" if the suggestions of the TIMES had been attended to "to close the ports of entry," much of the *misunderstanding with Europeans would have been avoided.*

While there is not such a fearful depression as was looked for, yet the official returns for the past year show a great diminution of exports to America. No doubt this will foot up to twelve or fifteen millions of pounds sterling! and, though some of the Anti-American journals attempt to whiff at it, and boast that other markets have been opened, yet it has been seriously felt, and has not a little contributed to irritate the proverbially *placid* and *equable* temper of John Bull. The effects are very conspicuous in the manufacturing districts, where thousands are out of employment. Many commercial houses, whose principal business is with America, have been nearly at a stand-still since last April, and are waiting in anxious suspense the good news of the suppression of the rebellion. Much capital is, of course, idle, and its correlative labor unemployed, and suffering want and distress. In London, and all the large cities, thousands are out of employment. The usual Winter's distress is intensified, and the proportion of those who go about ostensibly singing, or selling watches, &c., for a livelihood, greatly increased. As you are aware, street-begging is prohibited, but in various ways the letter of the law is eluded by multitudes of squalid, starving creatures. In one of the densely-populated parishes there is a total of 20,000 receiving parochial relief to a greater or less extent. In the Midland District much distress exists. In one town adjoining Nuncaton, in the ribbon-weaving district, 1,100 are out of employ, nearly the entire working force.

The diminished imports of cotton and exports of manufactured articles are strongly portrayed in the state of labor in Lancashire. If the returns for Manchester be a fair average for the county, there must be from 60,000 to 80,000 operatives out of work, at the least calculation. In the various mills of that city, there were employed, the last week of December, on full time, 27,507 hands; short time, 12,871; out of work, entirely, 6,269. This is predicated on the number *usually employed on the mills*, from which the calculations are based, and does not comprehend the numbers out of work otherwise. The week previous the number working *full time* was 29,899, showing a falling off of 2,332 in one week. These were mostly placed on short time, and, of course, short commons as well, which is very trying to an Englishman, as well as "any other man." The number of factory hands out of employ at Manchester has averaged more than 6,000 each week in December. Those who have seen the operatives of Lancashire will realize what a frightful amount of misery must result when each city and town has swelled the aggregate up to tens of thousands. It is not only the operative in the cotton-mill who suffers, but all the various trades interconnected with the cotton interest, such as the printworks, dyeworks, machinists, foundries, ironworks, &c., and all the multitarious trades connected with these, and the shopkeepers, who live by selling to the operatives. To these must be added the numbers of accountants, clerks, porters, &c., &c., the diminution of railroad traffic, commerce, shipping. It is scarcely to be wondered at that men who have never given a thought to the political and internal condition of the United States should at first have clamored about the "blockade," so-called, and wished to break it. Unfortunately, they forgot to count the difference between a Northern and a Southern market for their goods, and so it turns out that they want a market more than they want cotton. Contrary to expectation, there is now a larger stock of cotton at Liverpool than at the corresponding period last year.

Accounts from Liverpool, Dec. 31, state that the amount held at that date was 622,565 bales. Stock in Liverpool, Dec. 31, 1860, 545,680 bales—giving an excess in favor of 21st December, 1861, of 76,885 bales. Prices of all kinds, of course, from 30 to 50 per cent. higher at this time than in December, 1860. Average New-Orleans is quoted at 12⅝d. to 12½d. per pound, (average, in 1860, 6⅝d. to 7d.) If the data here given had been known to the cotton lords in time, they would have perhaps hesitated about encouraging the Southern rebellion. But they have very little prescience, and are making little exertion to provide for the next year. They hang on to the idea that, somehow, cotton will come to them from somewhere, and have the idea that it is not their business to provide the cotton, but to buy it when it comes. The last news from the South is waking them up a little; they begin to smell the *burning cotton fumes*, and may be startled into activity.

The news from New-York up to the 21st December has had a very marked influence even on the war-Press. The prospect of a peaceful settlement of the difficulties occasions great joy among the intelligent and Christian classes of the community. You will be prepared for the sneers and satires of the *Times*, and such prints, but you must set them down at their true value. Depend upon it, that if our Government act in a dignified and unimpassioned manner, and give up the rebels, the North will be benefited by it. A great change is going on. The Anti-Slavery and Peace men have been startled into action, and they will hereafter oppose the designs of the Confederates. Seeing the dangers escaped, they will watch the Pro-Slavery Party here more closely than ever. Stocks of all kinds participate in the jubilant feeling. Great hope is expressed that peace may prevail between the two countries. The NEW-YORK TIMES, *Tribune* and *World* seem to be more quoted than the *Herald*, to-day. Every ray of peace is eagerly looked for by the people of England. I am yours, truly,

OBSERVER.

Ireland and America.

From the Belfast Northern Whig.

We are not surprised at the sympathy with everything American which is expressed in the "Nationalist" prints. A hatred of England is common, not to Ireland and America, but to the two most worthless sections of those countries—the Young Ireland and the Young American parties. These parties have, however, much more than this amiable feeling in common. They are cast apparently in the same moral and intellectual mould. The rhodomontade of the *Nation* and the rhodomontade of the New-York *Herald* differ in little except in ability. The oratory of the "hereditary bondsmen" at the mass meetings in the Rotundo, and the oratory of the Young Columbians, whom Mr. DICKENS scarcely caricatures in his description of the Watertoast Sympathizers, is of the same type. We have the same unsound sentiment, the same execrable taste, the same frantic wildness of false assertion in both. There are in both the same egregious vanity and overweening egotism, though they take in the two cases very oddly different shapes. Young America is inflated with its successes; Young Ireland is not less inflated with its reverses. The former boasts of its population increasing in a ratio beyond all example among human societies, and exceeded only in rapidity of multiplication by the republics of rats and rabbits; the latter turns to rhetorical account the steady decrease of the people. Young America exults in her (alleged) victories over England; Young Ireland in the wrongs and oppressions which the base, bloody and brutal Saxon has wreaked upon her. Young Ireland is "the bully of humanity;" Young America is more simply and naturally vain of success, which, exaggerated as they may be, and utterly destitute, as they certainly are, of any very heroic or noble character, are yet, in their place and degree, legitimate sources of satisfaction.

With these moral and intellectual characteristics in common, it is not surprising that there should be much interchange of greetings, encouragements, &c., between the two parties. The Watertoast Sympathizers, it will be remembered, sympathized with Ireland; the orators at National Mass (the polite word for mob) Meetings sympathize inexpressibly with America. What foolish and unprincipled young men do in any community is not, in itself, of much importance; but their doings may acquire factitious importance, through misunderstanding of their real nature. We, in Ireland, for example, know that Young Ireland is not the Irish people—that the "National" Party is not the nation—any more than the three tailors of Tooley-street were the people of England. We are aware that Young Ireland is The O'DONOGHUE, his prompters, and the shifting mob of idlers whom, from time to time, he may collect around him, when the theatres are closed or their entertainments are unentertaining. But this is not known in Europe, where the fanatic and unscrupulous Ultramontane Press is believed to express the feeling of the great body of the nation, nor is this known in America, which puts KOSSUTH and MEAGHER on the same level. Even in England, the Irish, as a people, are too often held responsible for the insane talking and writing of men who no more represent her real feelings than Mr. FERGUS O'CONNOR represented the feelings of the great body of the English working classes. We advert to this misapprehension now because the British people are in danger of doing a precisely similar injustice to the people of the Northern States. We are judging them by their noisiest stump orators and their least scrupulous writers. To imagine that the New-York *Herald* speaks the governing sentiment of America is a more serious error even than to identify the people of Ireland with the sentiments of the *Nation* newspaper. It is specially inexcusable in the respectable and educated portion of the Irish middle classes to make this mistake. They ought to be on their guard against a kind of error from which they have suffered more in public opinion than any section of any community.

According to the respectable and truth-telling journal which we have last named, the "Irish difficulty" is that which is once more taxing the thoughts and baffling the skill of English statesmen. They are at their wits' end. The British Government knows that there are millions of Irish in America who cherish "a deadly store of vengeance"—we hoped that they were keeping more respectable stores—"against England." A hundred thousand of these heroes are in arms. In the event of a war with England, double the number would flock to the American flag. The British Government is stricken with terror. It believes that what these hundred thousand patriots desire is an armed return to Ireland, and "considers it possible that some attempt may be made by the American Government to accede to that desire." "To prepare for any such contingency," the *Nation* tells us, "the British Government has just appointed a special squadron to cruise off the western coast of Ireland; while a fleet, the most powerful that England can furnish, will sweep the American seaboard. If both these fleets succeed, it will be well with England." It appears, therefore, that the fleet which Admiral MILNE will command in the American waters has for its sole object to prevent the terrible hundred thousand from leaving the American harbors. Even if he should not succeed, we have still another chance. The squadron cruising off the western coast of Ireland may be more fortunate. But should it, too, fail to disperse or sink the vessels which carry the sons of Erin and their deadly stores of vengeance, it is all over with us. "All these facts, circumstances, and contingencies," the *Nation* gravely adds, "are just now being well weighed by the Cabinets of Washington and London."

Now, in Ireland, we know very well what weight to attach to all this. We know that the *Nation* is seldom seen by the respectable and educated middle classes. But when analogous statements made on no better authority reach us from the other side of the Atlantic, we are more credulous of them than, with our experience, we ought to be. It is curious that the most implicit believers in the wild bravado of the New-York *Herald*, and the monstrous *canards* of that notorious journal, are men who, not eighteen months ago, were the indiscriminate eulogists, as they are now the indiscriminate denouncers, of everything American. For ourselves, we confess that we have little fear of that Irish return of the Heraclidæ with which we are threatened. This is the season for talk about foreign invasions to liberate Ireland. Last year, at this time, the French were being welcomed to Bantry Bay. Now, the Americans are invited to Galway or Limerick. The tri-color has had its day; and the Stars and Stripes are, for the time being, in the ascendant. We can bear to have either flaunted in our faces with great calmness, and can wait patiently until the liberating Irish-American expedition is capped by some more wonderful story from the other side of the Atlantic.

A French View of American Affairs.

From the Revue des Deux Mondes.

We cannot contemplate with indifference a crisis which threatens with dissolution the more vital portion of America. The coolness with which the South seems to wish to connect its cause forever with that of Slavery, and the great principle of free labor on which the prosperity of the North rests, do not allow of generous feelings hesitating between the two parties. The most pressing interests must make us desire the prompt conclusion of this crisis, to which a foreign war would give a duration and proportions more dangerous by augmenting the sufferings under which England, France, and all Europe are indirectly laboring. Now, the American crisis cannot terminate but by the reestablishment of the Union. The Secessionist doctrine, were it ratified by success, would be for the States of North America, for those of the North as for those of the South, a permanent cause of dissolution. It would again appear everywhere and on every pretext. State would separate from State, county from county, district from district. They would all fall, as in South America, into an anarchy with changing dictatorships, raised up and overthrown by violence, as the only remedy. If the present civil war be prolonged, or if it be aggravated by a foreign war, the North will be obliged to have recourse to the immediate and radical abolition of Slavery, to servile war, to those extreme measures which will not repair the mischief, but which will complete the ruin of the South. We have already seen, by the last Message of the President, and especially by the propositions presented and discussed in Congress, how difficult it is for the North to defend itself against the tendency which leads to those desperate extremes. We may observe, in passing, that, since the beginning of this struggle, people in Europe have not been just enough towards Mr. LINCOLN and his friends. They have not had sufficient consideration for the reserve these have exhibited on the question of Slavery. So far as it depended upon them, Mr. LINCOLN and his friends have not desired to resolve it in a summary manner, amid the fire of civil war, and at the cost of cruel uncertainty and incalculable evil. They have sought to take away from violence the solution of a problem so formidable. They have tried to confine the quarrel between them and the Secessionists within purely political grounds—on the question of ascertaining whether the most respectable of all contracts, that on which depends the existence of a constituted State, can be broken at the pleasure of one of the contracting parties. Their moderation will perhaps be vain, but it is of importance that it should be admitted in order to free their responsibility from the terrible consequences which the necessities occasioned to the United States by the complications of foreign policy may have for humanity. The incident of a war with England would be all the more deplorable, as at the present moment a great military event which would be favorable to the cause of the North, might lead, more rapidly than is believed in Europe, to the reëstablishment of the Union. It must not be forgotten that the United States are in one of those revolutionary situations when the moral effect is all powerful, when an accident suffices to change the course of ideas and of facts. If the North had its revenge for the defeat of Bull Run, if time be not given to the Government of the Southern Confederation, to take root in the minds of the inoffensive masses, it, after having broken the material force on which it rests for support, or having disturbed it in the opinion of men of order, by offering serious guarantees to their interest, it is possible that the Secessionist edifice may fall to pieces, like one of those frail constructions which American genius pleases itself with raising in a single day. It is, perhaps, at the moment when an effective blow is on the point of being struck that the Americans will be surprised by the fatal diversion of a foreign war. We know, in fact, that the Capital of the Union is nothing now but a vast camp, and that military preparations are become the only thought of the Northern States. After their first follies the Americans have come to understand that a great war is not organized like a President's election. The Americans share this character of the English race, usually so slow in preparation; the issue will show whether they also have inherited British perseverance. Otherwise, from the manner in which it is raised and organized, from its composition and its spirit, the present Army of the United States resembles nothing known to Europe. The democratic and mercantile spirit, by a curious phenomenon, has produced combinations which, in our eyes, belong to the feudal times and to the old *régime*. We see there, as in the old military organization of France, companies formed for the occasion and a species of colonels-proprietors. To introduce discipline they have had to struggle against the influence of the manners and habits of the United States, against the system of the election of officers by the volunteers, and against the jealous authority of Governors of States interfering between the troops and the Central Government. It is, indeed, a strange army, of which it cannot be said whether it be an army of mercenaries, or a National army, or an army of volunteers. They are mercenaries, as the Southerners call them, inasmuch as they take to the profession of arms as a livelihood, and speculate on high pay. But, then, how can they be called mercenaries, as they are not foreigners? The soldiers whom the Union has got together by hundreds of thousands represent quite as well as an army of conscripts, all the classes which compose a nation and reflect its spirit. True, they count in their ranks 50,000 or 60,000 Europeans; and this is only a fair proportion accorded to the emigrants, who, established for some time in the United States, already make part of the nation, and begin to play an important part in all its affairs. The American soldier has the inexperience and the impatience under discipline that characterize the volunteer, but he has less enthusiasm than the latter. He is said, however, to be intelligent and inured to fatigue. These are strange elements with which Gen. McCLELLAN, with the aid of the officers and soldiers of the old regulars, trained in the prairies, composes an army which may become formidable, and which seems destined to exercise on the destinies of the reconstituted United States a serious influence, though still hidden in the mysterious uncertainty of the future."

The British Navy.

From the London Shipping Gazette, Jan. 2.

The annual official return of the condition and situation of every vessel in the Navy, was published yesterday, under the authority of the Admiralty. From this return, it is satisfactory to know that, so far as the Navy is concerned, England was never in a prouder position.

The number of vessels in commission on the 1st of January was 856, of all rates and classes. There were, besides, 150 line-of-battle and other sailing ships stationed at the various ports in England and the Colonies for harbor duty, thus swelling the total to upwards of 1,000 vessels of all descriptions. Of the 856 vessels actually in commission, or building, or preparing for service, only 154 are sailing ships, the whole of the remainder being propelled by steam power. The list of vessels is made up of 81 line-of-battle ships, each mounting from 74 to 131 guns; 22 vessels, each with an armament of from 60 to 70 guns; 44 51-gun frigates—the whole, with the exception of about 10 of that number, being screw steamers; 57 ships, each mounting from 22 to 50 guns, and the majority of which have a tonnage as large as ships of the line; 29 screw corvettes, or frigates, each mounting 22 guns; 317 screw and paddle-wheel steamers, each carrying less than 22 guns; and 185 screw gunboats, each provided with two Armstrong guns.

The following screw-ships of the line and other steamers composed the squadron on the coast of North America, under the orders of Vice-Admiral Sir A. MILNE, K. C. B., Jan. 1, exclusive of the vessels-of-war now on their passage to that station: The Conqueror, 101, 800-horse power; the Donegal, 99, 800-horse power; the Nile, 91, 500-horse power; the Hero, 91, 500-horse power; the Agamemnon, 90, 600-horse power; the St. George, 90, 500-horse power; the Aboukir, 86, 400-horse power; the Sanspareil, 70, 400-horse power; the Immortalité, 51, 600-horse power; the Liffey, 51, 600-horse power; the Phæton, 51, 400-horse-power; the Melpomene, 51, 600-horse power; the Orlando, 51, 1,000-horse power; the Mersey, 40, 1,000-horse power; the Diadem, 32, 800-horse power; the Ariadne, 26, 800-horse power; the Challenger, 22, 400-horse power; the Cadmus, 21, 400-horse power; the Jason, 21, 400-horse power; the Orpheus, 21, 400-horse power; the Grayhound, 17, 200-horse power; the Rinaldo, 17, 200-horse power; the Racer, 11, 150-horse power; the Desperate, 7, 400-horse power; the Bulldog, 6, 500-horse power; the Barracouta, 6, 300-horse power; the Hydra, 6, 220-horse power; the Medea, 6, 350-horse power; the Spiteful, 6, 280-horse power; the Nimble, 5, 80-horse power; the Steady, 5, 80-horse power; the Plover, 5, 80-horse power; the Landrail, 5, 80-horse power; and the Cygnet, 5, 80-horse power.

The squadron stationed on the southeast coast of America, under the command of Rear-Admiral R. L. WARREN, consisted of the Forte, 51, 400-horse power; the Curacoa, 31, 350-horse power; the Satellite, 21, 400-horse power; the Curlew, 9, 60-horse power; the Stromboli, 6, 280-horse power; and the Ardent, 3, 200-horse power.

The fleet composing the Mediterranean Squadron, under the orders of Vice-Admiral Sir W. F. MARTIN, K. C. B., consisted of 29 vessels of all rates, several of which, however, have received orders to return to England for service elsewhere.

During the past year the following vessels were completed and launched from the various royal and private dock-yards: The Defiance, 91, 3,475 tons, 800-horse power; the Perseus, 17, 955 tons, 200-horse power; the Shearwater, 11, 669 tons, 150-horse power; the Pandora, 5, 426 tons, 80-horse power; the Aurora, 51, 2,558 tons, 400-horse power, at Pembroke; the Bristol, 51, 3,027 tons, 600-horse power, at Woolwich; the Glasgow, 51, 3,038 tons, 600-horse power; and the Chanticleer, 17, 950 tons, 200-horse power, at Portsmouth; the Rattlesnake, 21, 1,705 tons, 400-horse power, at Chatham; the Speedwell, 5, 428 tons, 80-horse power, at Deptford; the Black Prince, 36, 6,039 tons, 1,250-horse power, at Glasgow; the Defence, 18, 3,668 tons, 600-horse power, at Newcastle; the Resistance, 18, 3,668 tons, 600-horse power, at Poplar; and the Lily, 4, 695 tons, 200-horse power, at Millwall.

The following is the list of the vessels-of-war now in course of construction, with the place at which they are building: The Achilles, (iron,) 50 guns, 6,079 tons, 1,250-horse power—Chatham; the Africa, 4 guns, 669 tons, 150-horse power—Devonport; the Agincourt, (iron,) 50 guns, 6,621 tons, 1,250-horse power—Birkenhead; the Alligator, 22 guns, 1,857 tons, 400-horse power—Woolwich; the Belvidera, 51 guns, 3,027 tons, 600-horse power—Chatham; the Bulwark, 91 guns, 3,716 tons, 800-horse power—Chatham; the Caledonia, (iron-cased,) 50 guns, 4,045 tons, 800-horse power—Woolwich; the Columbine, 4 guns, 669 tons, 150-horse power—Deptford; the Dartmouth, 36 guns, 2,478 tons, 500-horse power—Woolwich; the Dromedary, 4 guns, 500 tons, 100-horse power—Millwall; the Dryad, 51 guns, 3,027 tons, 600-horse power—Portsmouth; the Enchantress, 4 guns, 835 tons, 250-horse power—Pembroke; the Endymion, 36 guns, 2,478 tons, 500-horse power—Deptford; the Enterprise, 4 guns, 669 tons, 150-horse power—Deptford; the Favorite, 22 guns, 1,623 tons, 400 horse power—Deptford; the Guernsey, 4 guns, 695 tons, 200-horse power—Pembroke; the Harlequin, 6 guns, 950 tons, 200-horse power—Portsmouth; the Hector, (iron,) 32 guns, 4,063 tons, 800-horse power—Glasgow; the Helicon, 4 guns, 835 tons, 250-horse power—Portsmouth; the Ister, 36 guns, 3,027 tons, 500-horse power—Devonport; the Jason, 5 guns, 425 tons, 80-horse power—Deptford; the Menai, 22 guns, 1,857 tons, 400-horse power—Chatham; Minotaur (iron,) 50 guns, 6,621 tons, 1,250-horse power—Blackwall; the Myrmidon, 4 guns, 660 tons, 200-horse power—Chatham; the Nassau, 4 guns, 695 tons, 200-horse power—Pembroke; the North Star, 22 guns, 1,623 tons, 400-horse power—Sheerness; the Ocean (iron-cased,) 50 guns, 4,045 tons, 1,000-horse power—Devonport; the Orontes (iron,) 8 guns, 2,812 tons, 500-horse power—Blackwall; the Psyche, 4 guns, 835 tons, 250-horse power—Pembroke; the Rattler, 17 guns, 951 tons, 200-horse power—Deptford; the Reindeer, 17 guns, 951 tons, 200-horse power—Chatham; the Repulse, 89 guns, 3,716 tons, 800-horse power—Woolwich; the Robust, 89 guns, 3,716 tons, 800-horse power—Devonport; the Royal Alfred, (iron-cased,) 50 guns, 3,716 tons, 800-horse power—Portsmouth; the Royal Oak, (iron-cased,) 50 guns, 3,716 tons, 800-horse power—Chatham; the Salamis, 4 guns, 835 tons, 250-horse power—Chatham; the Sappho, 6 guns, 950 tons, 200-horse power—Deptford; the Sylvia, 4 guns, 695 tons, 200-horse power—Woolwich; the Tamar, (iron,) 3 guns, 2,812 tons, 500-horse power—Millwall; the Tartarus, 4 guns, 835 tons, 250-horse power; the Trent, 6 guns, 950 tons, 200-horse power; the Triumph, (iron-cased,) 50 guns, 3,716 tons, 800-horse power; the Tweed, 51 guns, 3,027 tons, 600-horse power—Pembroke; the Salient, (iron,) 32 guns, 4,063 tons, 800-horse power—Millwall; the Wolverine, 21 guns, 1,623 tons, 400-horse power—Woolwich; the Zealous, 89 guns, 3,716 tons, 800-horse power—Pembroke.

A Sad Case of Desertion.

AN INNOCENT GIRL MISLED BY FAITHLESS PROMISES.

From the Chicago Times.

A few days since a young woman entered the Armory, recounted a long tale of sorrow, and begged the officers to give her a lodging in the Station-house for the night. Her intelligent countenance, and simple and unassuming manners, brought forth the sympathy of Capt. NELSON, who kindly gave her the use of one of the private rooms attached to the Station-house. Finding that she was among friends, she stated that she was a stranger in the city, and that she had been induced to come here by the promise of marriage given by one ROBERT JOHNSON, a soldier in Company C of the First Artillery Regiment. He had brought her here, and, after repeatedly deferring the promised marriage, deserted her, but not without having first accomplished his purpose. She related all the particulars, saying that she had no friends in the city, and did not dare to return to her relatives in the country. The poor girl was allowed to remain at the station-house for a few days, at the end of which Capt. NELSON gave her to the care of the county agent, by whom she was taken to the County Almshouse at Jefferson. Here she would not stay, after she saw that it was a poor-house to which she had been taken, and she returned to the city the next day. She immediately repaired to the Armory, and again begged the officers to take her in. She manifested the deepest emotion, and resolutely refused all comfort and advice. Capt. NELSON saw that it was necessary to take some action by which the sufferings of the girl might be alleviated, and also determined to take measures to bring her seducer to justice. He again heard her story, questioning her on all the particulars, and obtained from her a full narrative of her troubles. It appears that her name is MATILDA BUCK, and that she formerly resided at Cambridge, Henry County, where she has a brother and sister. About three months since, while boarding at a hotel near that place, she became acquainted with JOHNSON, who was then stopping there on recruiting service. The gay uniform excited the admiration of the girl, and she became deeply attached to the soldier. The latter proposed to the girl that she should come to Chicago, and that they would be married there, at the house of his parents. The other was elated at her lover's proposal, and immediately commenced making preparations for her journey. On arriving here the couple repaired to the Lake House, where they remained one day. JOHNSON then took her to a house represented to be the residence of his parents, but which is now known to be quite otherwise. The girl urged her lover to name the day of the marriage, but the latter persistently refused, until she finally saw his base motives. She then left him, but he followed her, and compelled her to go to the notorious Home Saloon, on the corner of Clark and Jackson streets. The girl remained there just long enough to ascertain the nature of the house, and then fled a second time. The man, however, was still as much loved as ever, and, though he beat her and stole her money and jewelry, she begged him again and again to marry her. Most of the time he was obliged to be at the camp, where she visited him almost daily. At last he threw off all his assumed disguise, told her that he did not love her, and would not marry her on any condition, and that she must become an inmate of a house of ill repute. The feelings of the girl were drowned in a flood of emotion. The condition into which she had been brought was now comprehended. Seduced, deserted by her faithless lover, in the midst of a strange city—what could she do? She indignantly spurned his demands, but continued to cling with devotion to the destroyer of her virtue. About this time he was arrested for participating in a drunken bout, and was sent to Bridewell. The girl learned his whereabouts, and, womanlike, carried him the few luxuries she could purchase with her money. Added to all this misfortune came letters from her brother and sister in Henry County, addressed to JOHNSON and herself as "Dear Brother and Sister," her friends not thinking for a moment that the two were not married. Her supply of money, which had already been considerably lessened by the drafts the base JOHNSON had made upon it, was now gone. She then repaired to the station-house, and the rest is as narrated above.

On Tuesday, after she had returned to the armory from the Almshouse, she attempted to commit suicide by drinking a bottle of ether. She was discovered in the act, and a physician was sent for, and her life saved. She had prepared the following note, which was found, addressed to JOHNSON, upon a table in the room at the Station-house:

"ROBERT—Remember what you promised me when you brought me from home. You have misused me badly. You know what I have done for you, and how have you treated me? Now, I bid you good-by forever in this world, but I beg you to remember the promises that you have made to me. I want you to keep my likeness and my sister's, and do one thing for me: Write to my sister, and tell her that I have died. Now, ROBERT, I must leave you, but never ruin another girl as you have ruined me. I thought, when I left home with you, that I had a friend, but you have proved to be my enemy. You cannot come before God and deny your promises—no, never. When I am dead and gone, remember what you have done. But I forgive you for it, and I hope that God will forgive you. If you give the love that belongs to me to any other girl, I pray that the judgment of God will follow you. Remember the promises that you have not fulfilled. Remember how you have misused me. Good-by forever.

MRS. MATILDA JOHNSON.

The girl was soon enabled to recover by the administration of the proper medicine. She appeared to be utterly reckless, and, while at one moment she would give way to a flood of tears, the next moment she would appear sullenly dignified. In person, the girl presents a graceful carriage; her features are comely, and she is, in appearance, far above the ordinary. She gives her age at nineteen. The man JOHNSON will be brought before the Police Court today, and, if not willing to make good his promises of marriage *instanter*, will be held to answer certain charges.

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

ITEMS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special dispatchees to the Philadelphia papers, dated Washington, Jan. 18, furnish these items:

A dispatch received at Richmond, from New-Orleans, states that the two cannon captured by the Federals at Biloxi, were of no service whatever, having been condemned; it is also added that the Unionists had retired from the place.

Serious charges are brought against an officer holding a high position in our army—their nature being nothing less than inducing a brother officer in California to resign his position there and join the army of BEAUREGARD, which he did. The traitorous conduct of this Federal officer is proven by the written evidence of his own hand.

Among the recent visitors to Richmond was Col. HOLBROOK, of the New-Orleans *Picayune*. A person who had an interview with him informed me that he expressed the fullest confidence in the city being able to defend itself against any attack, and that the oft-reiterated reports about the sailing of expeditions down the Mississippi created no alarm or even apprehension. The easy capture of Beaufort had opened the eyes of the Crescent City folks, and they determined at once to make their defences so strong that the taking of New-Orleans would be found a very different operation from that of Beaufort.

The approaching Anniversary of Washington's Birthday is to be celebrated here by the Republican Association in an appropriate manner. It is thought that Ex-Gov. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, will be the orator of the day.

The bill for the suppression of the abominable traffic in coolies is almost certain to pass the Senate; it has already passed the House.

As there is a very general error upon the subject of searching suspected females, I would say that the search is not performed by the opposite sex, as is generally supposed, but by ladies. Were it otherwise I fear the gentle sympathizers would run the gauntlet with bundles of letters and other valuables, but being overhauled by one of her own sex, it is not easy to smuggle through the smallest contraband article.

Among the recent witnesses before the Investigating Committee were a number of the persons employed in the Presidential Mansion.

The baggage of Gen. McCLELLAN and Staff is now ready, and once more an early onward movement is predicted. I think I am safe in saying there will be no change in the head of the Navy Department just at present, and, perhaps, not at all, unless more urgent reasons than those already given appear.

The finances are all at sea again, and it is impossible to tell what plan will finally be adopted. In well-informed quarters it is even asserted that the hundred million demand note bill will yet be reported, though I have no idea that it would pass.

The health of the city, I regret to say, has not improved the present week, the number of cases of small-pox reported being considerably in excess of the previous one.

It is understood that Gen. PORTER's whole division will sail in the next expedition from Annapolis.

Mr. MILLWARD, the United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, has been here in regard to the disposition of the rebel prisoners brought into Philadelphia. It is understood that they have been ordered to be sent to Fort Lafayette.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.

HIS POSITION AND PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1862.

The new Secretary of War will take the oath and enter upon the duties of his position to-morrow (Monday) morning. I learn that he will argue such of his cases before the Supreme Court as remain undisposed of, and then transfer his great business to some safe and capable professional friend. Those who expect that Mr. STANTON will not enter upon his position as War Minister with the most earnest purpose of punishing and crushing out this shameless rebellion, will be wofully disappointed. For years he has felt all the force of the great arguments that now inspire the true friends of the Government; and at no subsequent period has he hesitated in his denunciations of the traitors. In BUCHANAN's Cabinet, he was the leading spirit in the last efforts to rescue that unfortunate Administration from the fate which finally overtook it. When Sumter fell he was prominent and public in his denunciations of the Pro-Slavery question, and from that hour he has been among the strongest advocates of the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN. It is easy to realize how much such a man can do—entirely independent in his circumstances and at the very head of the Federal bar—to fortify a President against intrigues and combinations, and to strengthen his hands in a righteous cause. If you ever saw STANTON before a jury, you can imagine with what devoted and unsleeping energy he will discharge the obligations of his new place. He puts his whole soul into any cause he espouses. He is a man of impulse and of judgment—of energy and of experience. If his heart is warm, his reason is cool. He toils for his client with as much industry as if his case was his own; and I have known occasions in which he has served his client with as much disinterestedness as if his own life depended upon the issue. Imagine STANTON enlisted in such a struggle as that in which our country is engaged. All his energies will be organized and alive; and if he fails, it will not be because he has not labored to succeed. I do not anticipate that Mr. STANTON will be hasty in anything; but I believe he will be progressive. In fact, he has always been progressive. While a politician he was a progressive, and as a lawyer he has been original, bold, and determined. As a great jurist said of him, after hearing his speech on a celebrated occasion, he never addresses a jury in a great case, but appeals to the Judge, *and makes the law as he goes on*. Rest assured he will make some new points in the management of the campaign.

The relations between the retiring Secretary and Mr. STANTON are of the most cordial character. Mr. STANTON has been the legal adviser and confidential friend of Secretary CAMERON from the organization of the Administration. They breakfasted together, with a number of friends, at Gen. CAMERON's residence, yesterday morning. During all of Saturday Gen. CAMERON remained at the Department, but refused to transact any business, save that which was necessary to Government operations.

HIS VIEWS A YEAR AGO.

One year ago EDWIN M. STANTON was called into the Cabinet of Mr. BUCHANAN, to fill a vacancy caused by atrocious treason. An old personal friend, but political opponent, wrote him a letter thereupon, to which Mr. STANTON responded as follows:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Your kind letter was received this morning, and I thank you for the confidence and regard it expresses for myself. You are right in supposing it to be my determination to do everything in my power to preserve and maintain this Government and the Constitution under which the United States have been so prosperous. The means you indicate, I agree with you, are the proper ones for this emergency, and, so far as it is possible, they will be exerted. I have an undoubting faith that this Government *cannot be overthrown*—that it was ordained of God, and that the powers of hell cannot prevail against it. We have trouble; the City of Washington may be captured; but every effort will be made to prevent that catastrophe, and even if it does happen, the revolutionists will be as far as ever from accomplishing the destruction of the Government—but much nearer to their own destruction. So far from being indifferent to your advice, any suggestion of your wisdom and experience will be thankfully received. My aim is to *perform my duty* in the post to which I am called, and I shall be happy of any light to guide me in the true path.

With confidence and hope of the future, I remain yours, truly, EDWIN M. STANTON.

Gen. WILLIAM ROBINSON.

THE FEMALE TRAITORS.

From the Washington Chronicle, Jan. 17.

Yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, the female prisoners, Mrs. GREENHOW and BAXLEY, who have been confined for some time past at the Sixteenth-street Prison, (Mrs. GREENHOW's former residence,) under the care of Lieut. N. E. SHELDON, were, by order of Brig.-Gen. ANDREW PORTER, removed to the old Capitol Prison, where apartments have been provided for them.

At 4½ o'clock a carriage was drawn up in front of the door of the prison, and at the hour first named the prisoners left the house on their way to their new quarters. Before leaving the house, however, both the ladies took occasion to shake hands with several members of the guard, who stood to the left of the house, when the prisoners came out. Mrs. GREENHOW was the first to advance, and taking one of the soldiers by the hand, said to him, "Good-bye, Sir. I trust that in the future you may have a nobler employment than that of guarding defenceless women." As she dropped the hand of the guard and walked towards the carriage we noticed a nervous twitching at the lips, and a watery look about the eye.

Mrs. BAXLEY also shook hands with the guard, and, without speaking, entered the carriage. She was followed by little ROSE GREENHOW, who will, at the request of her mother, be incarcerated with her. The carriage then drove off, followed by an army wagon, drawn by six horses, containing the baggage of the prisoners. Lieut. SHELDON also took a seat in the carriage with the ladies.

Arriving at the jail, the prisoners were delivered to the charge of the parties having control there, by whom they were conducted to their quarters. At this point both Mrs. GREENHOW and Mrs. BAXLEY took leave of Lieut. SHELDON—their parting being of the most touching nature. Both the ladies expressed their thanks for the courtesy and kindness with which they have been treated by the Lieutenant since their incarceration; while little ROSE threw her arms around the Lieutenant's neck, and embraced him.

On Monday morning Mrs. ELLIS POOLE, one of the women confined in the Sixteenth-street Prison, will be released on her parole, and conveyed to Fortress Monroe, under a flag of truce.

AN ESCAPE.

From the Quincey (Fla.) Dispatch, Jan. 8.

Capt. JOHN E. EDWARDS, of the *George B. Sloat*, who, it will be recollected, was captured by the Federal war steamer *Mohawk*, reached our town the day before yesterday, on his way to his home in the city of Apalachicola. His family are now aware of his escape from the Yankee clutches, but he will not be the less warmly welcomed that his coming is unexpected. Our readers will also remember the gallant conduct of Mrs. D. P. HOLLAND, at the time of the capture of the *Sloat*, who furled her body in the Confederate flag, and defied the minions of LINCOLN. Capt. EDWARDS states that after the release and departure of his lady, the officers and crew of the *Mohawk* spoke of her in the most insulting and disgusting manner, using language to make a decent man's blood boil, though, he being powerless, it would have been vain to have given vent to his indignation.

The Captain further says, after his capture he was nearly four months kept a close prisoner on board the *Mohawk*, treated all the time with every sort of indignity, robbed of his money by the crew, and of the very few comforts he possessed in the way of clothing; and that, to his frequent protestations against such treatment, the Captain replied by threatening to send him in double irons to Washington, where he would be placed on trial for his life. He was finally sent to New-York, where he was imprisoned a month more in the House of Detention.

At length he was brought to trial, but on the hearing no offence could be proved against him but that he had run the blockade. It seems the officer who accompanied him from the *Mohawk* had left the city without making any special charges. His case was thus directed by the Judges to lie over for a few days, he, in the meantime, being suffered to depart; but all his movements were closely watched by a guard set over him. It was on Saturday evening when he was remitted, and being required to appear again before the Court on Monday, he determined to use the interval in endeavoring to affect his escape. As good fortune would have it, on Sunday he came bluff up to an old acquaintance, whom he had once befriended in Apalachicola, who informed him there was a ship in port just on the eve of sailing for Nassau, New-Providence, on the British Bahama Islands. At the instigation and by the aid of this friend he obtained from an English Captain a discharge from his vessel as a British sailor, and thus protected, succeeded the same day in smuggling his clothes aboard the ship bound for Nassau. In addition to his protection as a British sailor, Capt. EDWARDS was enabled to evade the surveillance of the police, who visit every vessel about to leave the port of New-York, by being enrolled as one of the ship's crew. On Monday they sailed from Sandy Hook, and on arriving at Nassau found the *Ella Warley* (formerly the steamer *Isabel*, and owned by JAS. M. MORDECAI, which, under the old *régime*, was the United States mail carried between Charleston and Havana,) in port ready to sail for Charleston. He took passage, and on Thursday morning last,

"Just ere the peep of dawn,"

came up in front of the bar off Charleston. The whole horizon was shrouded in a dense fog, and they were compelled to "lie to" until the rising sun should clear up the mist and open the way to the harbor of their hopes. But, as the sun began to rise and the mist to vanish, the lifting of the mirky veil revealed to their astonished gaze the threatening aspect of the two war-steamers blockading the port, distant about a mile. It was no time then to pause for wonder and speculation, but every hand, passengers, crew and all, were beat to quarters and put to work. Wood, tar, pitch, turpentine—everything combustible—was thrown into the furnaces till, reaching a white heat, away the steamer flew. Quick chase was given, and peal after peal of shot and shell came thundering after them; but the noble ship sped on her way unharmed, crossed the bar, keeping up the full power of steam till, safely passing beneath the protecting guns of Sumter, she was greeted by the garrison with loud and repeated shouts of triumphant welcome, and the heart of every man on board, relieved from the great excitement, said within himself, "All is well."

Mr. D. T. BISBIE, bearer of important dispatches from Messrs. YANCEY, ROST and MANN, was a passenger, and during the chase stood at one of the portholes, holding his bag of dispatches with leaden sinkers attached, ready to let go should the steamer be captured. Capt. EDWARDS says the cargo of the *Ella Warley*, worth about $700,000, consisted of arms, ammunition, blankets, shoes, medicines, etc. This achievement was, indeed, glory enough for one day, yet this is not all. Capt. EDWARDS left in the port of Nassau, the British steamer *Gladiator*, laden with two millions' worth of arms, intended for the Confederate States. She happened there, says Capt. E., in this way: She sailed from an English port, (after the Queen's proclamation prohibiting the exportation of arms,) ostensibly for New-Brunswick, to supply British subjects there, but lost her way—in a horn! Late information enables us to inform our readers that she is now safely moored in a Confederate port—a Florida port—so our hearts may also say "all's well."

THE ESCAPED JERSEYMAN.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Jan. 20.

This morning we had an interview with an individual named JOHN JOHNSON, now on his way to his home, at Boonton, Morris County, New-Jersey. He has been absent from New-Jersey 7 or 8 years, and has had a varied experience, whereof he furnished us a few points. It appears that he was, in last April, a deck hand on the steamboat *New Memphis*, running on the Mississippi, having "followed the river" for several years. In April he was impressed at New-Orleans into the "Virginia Guards," otherwise Company D, of the Seventh Louisiana Regiment, Col. HAYS. After his impressment he was drilled with the regiment, at Camp Moore, near New-Orleans (described in RUSSELL's *Times* letters), for about one month. He states that he found in the regiment an immense proportion of steamboatmen, like himself. They were men of Union sentiments like him, but could not escape.

After their sojourn at Camp Moore, the Seventh Louisiana came up to Manassas, arriving there on the 7th of June. JOHNSON and his comrades stayed at Manassas from June until Friday last week, when JOHNSON made his escape.

While in camp at Manassas, JOHNSON says that the troops had tolerably fair rations of flour and fresh meat. The troops baked the flour themselves. They had no coffee and no salt, and whisky was only served out for a little while at first. The "ardent" caused so much fighting and so mutinous a spirit that it was stopped altogether. The troops could buy whisky at $3 a quart from the traders around Manassas. The supply of clothes was bad, and the shoes given out were negro shoes, made in the Southern penitentiaries. JOHNSON estimates the rebel force in Eastern Virginia, from statements heard in camp, from sergeants and other officers, as follows: At Manassas, 40,000; at Leesburgh, 30,000; at Occoquan, 15,000.

These were the main bodies of rebel troops of which he had any knowledge of in that region. He states that the rebels have no intention of striking any blows. They are waiting for the advance of the Federal troops. The Southern born soldiers think the rebels can whip the Yankees four to one, but there are thousands of impressed Union men who would give anything to be within the Federal lines. As to sickness at Manassas, JOHNSON says there is a good deal, but he could give no figures. He says that the battle of Drainesville produced a very depressing effect on the rebels and he adds that they admit a loss of 800 killed, wounded and missing, at Drainesville. The rebel authorities had never allowed the troops at Manassas to hear of the Port Royal bombardment; at least JOHNSON says his regiment did not know of it, and he never heard of it until he came within the Federal lines.

At Manassas there are from twenty-five to thirty batteries, some of which are mounted, and some not. The guns can be moved from one battery to another, whenever the rebel commanders choose. These batteries extend about one and a half miles.

Our informant escaped from Manassas on Friday week. The day was foggy, and he took to the woods, thus eluding the rebel pickets. He traveled about thirty miles, and finally came into Col. HANCOCK's camp, near Washington. From there he was sent to Washington, and spent a day at the Provost-Marshal's office, where he was closely questioned. He was then discharged, and is now on the way to Boonton, with a budget of news for his friends.

TRANSPORTATION OF GOVERNMENT FREIGHT TO WASHINGTON.

From the Baltimore Sun, Jan. 20.

We gave in these columns on Friday, some account of the freight transportation over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Washington, and noticed a very perceptible falling off within the last week. The following additional statistics of the work will prove of interest.

It appears that among the items of freight loaded in Baltimore and forwarded to Washington during the last six weeks or two months, were not less than 15,000,000 feet of lumber and timber, 10,000 tons of coal, and 12,000 cords of firewood. This very large business is in addition to the heavy shipments of forage, subsistence and miscellaneous freights for Government and private use. In hay alone an average of more than 100 cars has been loaded and forwarded from Baltimore daily since the 20th of October, making about 9,000 car-loads, embracing fully 300,000 bales. Of oats and corn some 5,000 car-loads, or between two and three millions of bushels, have been forwarded by the road. Independently of the foregoing are the extraordinary quantities of every description, for the same destination, that have passed through Baltimore without change of cars, from the Philadelphia and Northern Central Roads. Often this business has exceeded 100 cars per day. The Northern Central Company delivered on Thursday, through Howard-street, to the Baltimore Road, nearly 100 cars for Washington, of which one-half or more contained anthracite coal for the Messrs. LANGDON, the heavy Pennsylvania contractors, now doing business in Washington.

When it is borne in mind that in October last—when the blockade of the Potomac was officially announced—the accumulation of vessels on the lower part of the river for Washington was suddenly diverted to Baltimore by Government order, and that this accumulation embraced nearly 100 boats, some of which were of 500 tons capacity, and that not only was this vast accumulation promptly loaded and delivered in Washington by the Railroad Company, but that all the current and continued business for the Government, and for private parties, by rail as well as

by water, in addition to the large quantities furnished from our city, have all been taken down safely, promptly, and, as far as we have learned, in all respects effectively, it must be admitted that the Baltimore and Ohio Road has achieved a new distinction for the energy and success with which it has conducted these extraordinary operations.

In making an estimate of these results, the relatively large troop and passenger movement between Washington and Baltimore, on the same road, must not be overlooked. This had required, in addition to the freight business, five regular passenger trains per day in each direction, with from one to six extra trains with passengers or troops and express freight.

The Quartermasters and the other military officers of the Government are understood to be greatly impressed with the vigor and thoroughness with which the Baltimore and Ohio Company has met the unprecedented requisitions made upon them, and by which the road has so signally disappointed the doubts of its enemies and the fears of its friends that it would have been inadequate to the full supply of the great armies and arsenals at the seat of Government.

THE MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

The report of Adjt.-Gen. WILLIAM SCHOULER, of Massachusetts, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, has just been issued. It is a very comprehensive document, and contains much valuable information.

The report commences with a narrative of the events which immediately succeeded the fall of Sumter, and details minutely the action of Massachusetts and her troops at that period. The call of the War Department for men was met promptly; the order for a brigade was received on the 15th and on the 17th the troops were moving forward to Washington. While one regiment was fighting its way through Baltimore, two others were on the sea hastening to the protection of the Capital.

The Third Regiment Massachusetts Militia participated in the destruction of the Navy-yard at Norfolk, but no official report has been received by the Adjutant-General, it having been lost in its transmission.

The Sixth Regiment was attacked at Baltimore on the 19th April, in which three were killed and ten were wounded. The Sixth was afterwards stationed at the Relay House, and there performed most of its duty.

The Eighth, under Gen. BUTLER, opened the road from Annapolis. A dispatch from Gen. BUTLER, dated Philadelphia, 21st April, is published with the report, in which the following language is used with respect to the Seventh Regiment, National Guard:

"I have sent to know if the Seventh Regiment will go with me. * * * My proposition is to join Col. LEFFERTS, of the Seventh Regiment, New-York. I propose to take the fifteen hundred troops to Annapolis, arriving there to-morrow about 4 o'clock, and occupy the Capital of Maryland, and then call the State to account for the death of Massachusetts men, my friends and neighbors. If Col. LEFFERTS thinks it more in accordance with his instructions to wait rather than go through Baltimore, I still propose to march with this regiment."

A postscript to this dispatch, dated at 11 o'clock A. M., says:

"Col. LEFFERTS has refused to march with me. I go alone at 3 o'clock P. M. to execute this plan. If I succeed success will justify me; if I fail purity of intention will excuse want of judgment or rashness."

The plan was successful, and in a few days the road between Annapolis and Washington was repaired and the troops passed safely to Washington. No allusion is made in the report to the services of the Seventh New-York State Militia in assisting to repair this road.

The Adjutant-General sums up the brave acts of the three months men as follows:

"They were the first to respond to the call of the President, the first to march through Baltimore in defence of the capital, the first to shed their blood for the maintenance of the Government, the first to open the new road to Washington by way of Annapolis, the first to land on the soil of Virginia and hold possession of the most important fortress in the Union, the first to make the voyage of the Potomac and approach the Federal City by water, as they had been the first to reach it by land. Their record is one which will ever redound to the honor of Massachusetts, and will be prized among her richest treasures."

The first demand for volunteers was for six regiments, which were soon filled, and five more were ordered into camp in the State; on the 17th of June, ten more regiments were ordered, so that at the close of last year Massachusetts had 26,175 commissioned officers and enlisted men serving as three years troops. Since the 16th of April, Massachusetts has armed and sent to the war 33,636 men. Since the commencement of the war, 11,000 men have enlisted in the navy, which will make the total of men in the service of the United States 44,636.

COMMANDER FOOTE AND THE OBSTACLES WITH WHICH HE CONTENDS.

A correspondent writes from Cairo to the Boston *Journal*:

"The naval force here is under command of Commander FOOTE, a brave, efficient officer, an agreeable gentleman, highly educated, who stands high in his profession. He, it will be remembered, chastised the Chinese in 1856, I think it was. I had an interview with him to-day. He was at leisure, and talked freely of matters relating to the organization of the fleet. He has had to contend with great difficulties. The department has rendered him but little service. He has done his best to obtain mortars; has sent officers to Pittsburgh, where they are cast, but they are all sent East for Commander PORTER's fleet. He regrets it exceedingly, for with them he thinks it will not be a difficult matter to reach New-Orleans, though, as he modestly remarked, quoting the Scriptural proverb, 'It becomes not him who putteth on the harness to boast.' He is lacking in men. He has had officers at Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo and other lake ports attempting to recruit men, but they have signally failed, because the Department does not pay any advance to those in the river service, while on the seaboard advances are made. He has not men enough to man his gunboats, much less the mortars, provided he had them.

The Department has furnished him with but few new guns. He has been obliged to take those which were at Sackett's Harbor—old guns far inferior to those with which Commodore DUPONT knocked Tybee and Hilton Head to pieces. He has had to get gun carriages manufactured in Cincinnati, other things at St. Louis, others at Pittsburgh; but he has, notwithstanding this, a fleet which will throw a tremendous weight of metal. He is not ready to move, yet he will move, whether ready or not, whenever the word is given. He will do his best. He believes in fighting and at close quarters. Every day is adding to his strength. Every day his men are becoming more efficient. His boats are not all in commission, but will be in a few days.

He spoke freely of the defects of the gunboats. They are too low in the water, and the engines are of too limited capacity. They will not be able to make much headway against the stream. He considers them an experiment, and like all experiments there are, of course, defects. It remains to be seen whether or not they will be effective.

In personal appearance, Commander FOOTE is short, thick set, and muscular. He, like SIGEL, is a close student, devoted to his profession, and bears the marks of severe thought in the wrinkles which are deepening on his brow. Time has begun to silver his hair and whiskers, but he walks with a firm step. He has rare conversational powers, and imparts information as if it were a pleasure. He is thoroughly conscientious, and has a deep sense of his responsibility. He knows how much is depending on this fleet. He is aware that his own reputation and standing as well as the interests of the public are at stake, and regrets that he has not received the mortars long ago promised him; but notwithstanding all this, he will go whenever he is ordered. It is his duty to obey orders. He is greatly beloved, I hear, by his men, for he is humane and has those positive qualities which inspire confidence. When the time comes for action, if it ever does, he will, I doubt not, show the country that the confidence in him has not been misplaced."

DRAFTING IN TENNESSEE.

The following are extracts from a private letter found near Hancock, Va., dated at Nashville, Nov. 27:

"We had quite an excitement here since Gov. HARRIS called out the militia, and the number applying for certificates for all the various diseases to which the flesh is heir, are so numerous that the surgeons are unable to write them fast enough, and some of them, I have no doubt, will have to employ several clerks. (I hope to obtain a situation, as I can write very fast.)

Last Monday was the day for drafting, but the Governor gave them until to-morrow (Thursday) to enlist, and by that time, if 30,000 volunteers are not forthcoming, Gens. PILLOW and POLK expect an attack on Columbus, and have called for all the forces that can be armed, and Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama and Tennessee are sending large reinforcements, both to Columbus and Bowling Green. * * * I fear that there will be drafting to-morrow, as Nashville's quota is, I learn, 800 men, and I know not one-half that number have enlisted.

Nashville is full of sick soldiers. I suppose there are at least three thousand or four thousand; a great many are in private houses, and there are seven or eight hospitals very full. The ladies nurse all day and the gentlemen at night. Your friend, Miss P., the Doctor's daughter, is very attentive, and I believe keeps the books. It would be a good time for you to take sick, if you could get to Nashville, as you would be so well nursed, and all who are not soldiers hardly receive common politeness from the ladies, and if it was not so very cold, I think I would be in camp in a few weeks; but I fear my constitution would not survive the Winter. By next Spring my shame will be exhausted, and I will be compelled to go somewhere or fight, and you know the latter is much in opposition to my feelings; and just now, when Gov. HARRIS is arming the militia with short guns, I don't think I could stand the fatigue a week.

We got about six thousand Enfield rifles that came by the *Fingal*; most of them went to regiments already formed. * * * We were a little frightened last week for the safety of Nashville and Memphis; but now we feel safe, as large reinforcements have been sent to the line."

A NEW BISHOP FOR ALABAMA.

RICHMOND, Friday, Nov. 27, 1861.

Reverend and Dear Brethren: I have duly received your communication informing me of my election to the Episcopate of the Diocese of Alabama. I do not know how to express the mingled emotions to which your unexpected communication has given rise. But you will readily understand my difficulty.

You say that, "We indulge the hope that you, on your part, will be impelled by a solemn sense of duty to assume the labors and cares of the high office thus cast upon you in the providence of God, and, as we are fully persuaded, by the guidance of His Holy Spirit."

I can only say to you, dear brethren, that, thus appealed to, I do not feel at liberty to decline your invitation; and may God, of His infinite mercy, confirm our mutual hope that we have been guided by His Holy Spirit, and by His grace enable me to justify the choice which you have made.

You have called me to an office, the duties of which, under ordinary circumstances, are most difficult and trying: but I feel that they are peculiarly so in the present instance, in that I am called to enter into the labors of one who, to a degree seldom witnessed, deserved and enjoyed the confidence and affection of his brethren and people. Who can hope to be so merciful, loving, and gentle to all persons, for Christ's sake, as he was. But by the grace of God he was what he was. May I not, then, entreat your prayers to Almighty God in my behalf, that I may go among you in the "spirit of power, and of love, and of a sound mind," and follow in the footsteps of your late beloved Bishop, even as he followed Christ.

Yours, truly and affectionately,

RICHARD H. WILMER.

To Rev. Messrs. Hanson, Massey, Ticknor, and Messrs. Phelan, Taylor and Allison.

A DISAGREEMENT.

The Boston *Journal* says:

"While the steamer *Constitution* was lying in our harbor, with Col. FRENCH's regiment on board, several of the privates in that regiment wrote to Gov. ANDREW, to ascertain whether their families could receive the State aid and the $100 bounty promised to volunteers at the end of the war. In answer to them Gov. ANDREW wrote to the men, informing them that, as they had not been enlisted by the State authorities, they were not, under the statute, entitled to aid from the Commonwealth. The envelopes of these letters being all marked "Commonwealth of Massachusetts, official business," attracted the attention of the officer through whose hands they passed, and the letters were opened and read by Gen. BUTLER. The contents of the letters were communicated to the men to whom they were addressed, but the letters themselves were retained by Gen. BUTLER and by him taken to Washington, for the purpose of showing the authorities there that Gov. ANDREW had attempted to excite discontent and mutiny among his men.

A correspondent of the *Traveller* understands that the matter will, in some form, be brought before the Legislature.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The number of regular troops now in and around Washington, amounts to about three thousand, consisting of companies of the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Cavalry, and the Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Infantry. Many of the troops are under orders to march at 15 minutes' notice, and the officers have provided themselves with outfits suitable for a long campaign.

The Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment, quartered in Castle William, Governor's Island, complain bitterly of their treatment. There is something radically wrong in the management of this military post, which should be inquired into forthwith. On Saturday last, two ladies who wished to see some relatives in the Twenty-eighth, took a small boat from Brooklyn, as they were not allowed a passage in the Government barge, and were kept waiting two hours, in the rain, before they were permitted to land.

A branch office for the general mounted service has been opened at the foot of Broadway. The principal rendezvous in Hudson-street has been very unsuccessful lately.

In addition to the 31 officers who were retired by the last army retiring Board, there are 31 officers still in the army who having served upwards of 40 years are entitled to be retired upon their pay proper and four rations per diem, in accordance with the act of Aug. 3, 1861. Among these is Col. GUSTAVUS LOOMIS, Fifth Infantry, in command on Governor's Island, who has served 51 years.

At the Brooklyn Navy-yard, the steamer *Kanawha* and the schooners *Racer*, *Williams*, and *Griffiths* have at last been put into commission. The official list of their officers has already been given.

Capt. F. B. ELLISON is detached from the sloop-of-war *Richmond*, and will join the *Savannah*, now off Hampton Roads. Capt. ALDEN is expected to take his place on board the *Richmond*.

The following vessels have arrived at the yard: The schooners *H. Jones* and *Carlton*, belonging to Capt. PORTER's expedition, and the *Jackson*, lately belonging to the Union Ferry Company. The *Westfield* will arrive on Friday. The two latter boats have been fitted out at Mr. WESTERVELT's yard.

Since volunteer regiments have been quartered on Governor's Island, the strictest watch has been kept to prevent any liquor being smuggled over, and any one found infringing the stringent orders which have been given may expect very severe punishment. There are already two or three prisoners in the guard-house awaiting trial, charged with having sold liquor to the volunteers.

The bark *Gem of the Seas*, cruising off the coast of South Carolina, had overhauled, up to the 26th of December, forty-seven vessels in forty days. This speaks well for the vigilance of her commander, Lieut. BAXTER, and his officers. The *Gem of the Seas* was fitted out at the Brooklyn navy-yard, and put into commission in October last.

The new gunboat *Kanawha*, and the mortar-boat *Racer*, which were ordered to be put into commission on Saturday, were not commissioned until Monday in consequence of the bad weather. The mortar-boats *Griffiths* and *Williams*, also ordered to be commissioned, have not yet been formally turned over to their officers, and are now taking in a further supply of shell.

The side-wheel steamer *Port Royal*, launched on Saturday from Mr. STACK's yard in Brooklyn, is one of twelve which were ordered by last Congress. The *Octorara*, now fitting out at the Brooklyn yard, is another. A third, the *Cimerone*, is building at Bordentown, N. J., and will be launched about the end of this month. The remaining nine are being constructed as follows: three at the Portsmouth navy-yard, four at the Charlestown yard, and two at Baltimore. Each of these vessels will be armed with four broadside and two pivot guns, and will be fitted with steering apparatus at both ends, being built sharp stem and stern. They will cost, exclusive of armament, &c., about $1,300,000.

The Master's Mates of the barkantine *Horace Beals* are ordered to report at the Lyceum, Brooklyn Navy-yard, at 9½ o'clock A. M., daily.

Commodore PAULDING has intimated to the carpenters, sailmakers, &c., employed at the Yard, that they will receive the same pay that is given to similar craftsmen at private ship-yards.

The frigate *Sabine*, sloop-of-war *Richmond*, and the steamer *Varuna* are making favorable progression toward being ready for sea.

The crew of the sloop-of-war *John Adams*, who are on leave of absence, are ordered to be on board the receiving ship *North Carolina* to-day.

Another Army Retiring Board has assembled at Washington by order of the Secretary of War. The following officers constitute the Board:

Brig.-Gen. ERASMUS D. KEYS, President.
Brig.-Gen. SILAS CASEY.
Inspector-Gen. PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOKE.
Dr. HALDEN, Surgeon, and Dr. SMITH, Assistant-Surgeon.
Col. W. H. LEE, Recorder.

Notwithstanding that thirty-one officers were retired by the first Board, which sat from August to December last, there yet remained many officers who are not fit for active service, and who therefore should be retired.

AFFAIRS AT THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Jan. 20.

The Navy-yard, at the present time, presents a very different scene from a week ago. All then was life and activity, but now it wears the aspect of desertion. Nearly all of the blacksmiths and a few of the other strikers will, it is said, resume to-day, but the report is that the ship-carpenters are determined to hold out unless their demands are complied with. It is supposed impossible for the Government to hire another set of hands in the place of those who are engaged in the strike, inasmuch as there are thought to be no first class mechanics who are idle at the present time.

In order that our readers may obtain some idea of the former force, and that now working, we give the following table: Carpenters, 500; gun-carriage makers, 81; carpenters on dock, 18; sawyers, 100; mould makers, 20; borers, 140; carpenters' laborers, 103; blacksmiths, 135; joiners, 208; caulkers, 73; spinners, 37; reamers, 57; scrapers, 7; laborers, 642; yard laborers, including watchmen, 42; sailmakers, 77; spar-makers, 20; riggers, 121; painters, 117; boat-builders, 15; plumbers, 107; block-makers, 47; engineers on dock, 16; machinists, 57; gunners' crew, 46; yard carpenters' gang, 4; teamsters, 9; writers, 5; superintendent, 1. Total, 2,715. Out of this number 112 plumbers, 205 laborers and 81 gun-carriage makers, in all 396 men, whom the new regulation simply affected in regard to time, are still at work. The number, therefore, now on strike is 1,213, as follows: 482 shipcarpenters, 136 borers, 130 blacksmiths and helpers, 207 joiners, 22 caulkers, 14 oakum spinners, 17 reamers, 4 scrapers, 22 sparmakers, 15 boat builders, 47 blockmakers and 97 carpenters' laborers.

On Saturday morning 105 joiners returned to work. It is asserted by the head strikers that these men are outsiders. They were allowed to work as ship-joiners because of a scarcity of regular joiners. Unless some arrangement is come to, operations will be greatly retarded, as vessels are being constantly ordered here for repairs and alterations. The *Juniata*, which was so nearly completed that it was to have been launched within a few weeks, will necessarily be delayed in consequence of all work having ceased upon her. The hole for the propeller, which was bored by hand has been completed, and the engine builders will proceed to deposit the bed of her engines this week.

The *Monongahela*, the keel of which was laid a few weeks since, has also had the work suspended. If the workmen had continued to work as fast as they had been accustomed to upon her, by this time her ribs and staunchions would have been in position, and she would have assumed the shape of a war vessel.

The *St. Louis* is now ready for sea, and is only awaiting her sailors and marines to arrive from Boston. As soon as they reach here she will take her departure.

The *Miami* is nearly completed. Her engines were put in operation on Wednesday, and have been in constant operation ever since. Their working has proved satisfactory to all concerned.

The *Rhode Island*, which arrived on Friday, will be altered and repaired before her departure. It is intended to take off all her upper work and alter her into a gunboat, in the same manner as the *Keystone State*. She has hitherto been used in carrying stores to the Gulf.

The following is a correct list of all officers who reported at the Navy-yard last week, and their respective vessels:

Hartford—Surgeon, Wm. M. Wood; Acting Midshipmen, E. C. Hazletine and Herbert B. Tyson; Master, John C. Watson; Acting Sailmaker, John C. Holbrook; Captain's Clerks, Thompson B. Waddelt, Albert D. Bache; Paymaster's Clerk, Francis C. Plunkett; Paymaster's Steward, Herman Parey.

Miami—Acting Assistant Paymaster, Wm. H. Siles; Third Assistant Engineer, Henry L. Heiser.

St. Louis—Commander, MATTHIAS C. MARIN.

Fleet Captain of the Gulf of Mexico—HENRY H. BELL, Commander.

From the Ledger, Jan. 21.

The joiners were at work yesterday, and many of the blacksmiths. The shipcarpenters were in force at the yard, but not to go to work. It was expected that they would be paid off, but no arrangements had been made to that effect. The vessels at the Navy-yard now are the frigate *Powhatan*, the corvette *St. Louis*, the new side-wheel *Miami*, and the gunboat *Rhode Island*. The latter, which is to undergo considerable alterations, has been ordered to Boston, but it is thought that the order will be countermanded, if the carpenters go to work under the new regulations. A portion of the joiner force in the yard was yesterday engaged on the *Miami*, and a portion on the sloop-of-war *Juniata*. Several boat howitzers have been received recently at the yard, from Washington. They are made of brass, and are most beautiful specimens of cannon. Two of them were taken out of the sloop-of-war *Hartford*, and will be taken on the *Miami*. The *St. Louis*, which is nearly ready for sailing, is to go to the Mediterranean. As soon as the weather will permit, the *Powhatan* is to be taken on the dock, and her boilers will not be placed in her until she has been docked.

THE WOMAN'S PRISON ASSOCIATION.

Its Present Financial Condition—Number of Convicts Intercepted in their Return to Bad Associations, During 1861, &c., &c.

The existence of a general Prison Association, which originated in the benevolent impulses of the late ISAAC T. HOPPER, is perhaps familiarly known; but the establishment of a department of it wholly devoted to the reception of female convicts discharged from Sing-Sing, the Tombs, and the Island Penitentiary, is of later date; and now that it has passed beyond the line of mere experiment, is fraught with interest to the philanthropic. The last year has shown no falling off in prosperity, and the managers congratulate themselves upon the success of their late fair, which was so liberally patronized that the end of the year finds their receipts equal with their expenditures. One hundred and ninety-five women have, during the past year, gratefully accepted its benefits, one hundred and eleven have been supplied with good places of service; forty-four have been allowed to enter into occupations upon their own responsibility, and thirty remain in the "Home."

The purposes of the law in consigning convicts to the correctional institutions were felt by the benevolent originators of the Prison Association to be thwarted in many cases, or at least made of transient avail, by the immediate return of the emancipated prisoner to former walks of life. We now perceive a result of their convictions, in the putting forth of a principle of encouragement which has operated to an untold advantage. In affording, at least, the female convicts a shelter upon their release, where they may realize the meaning of a home uncontaminated by vicious associations.

A committee of ladies act upon the representations from the chaplains and matrons who have immediate supervision of the prison wards, and visit those prisoners whose manner during incarceration has evinced unquestionable repentance and a desire to avoid accustomed vitiated contacts. Such are encouraged to come at once to the quiet refuge of the "Home," until avenues appropriate to their capacities of usefulness are opened to them, and which are constantly sought for by friends interested in the cause of reform.

This latter task is found to be one not only delicate in the undertaking, but difficult in the accomplishment; for few families are found who are willing to receive into their midst a woman whose antecedents have subjected her to restraint by law.

Thus it occurs that homes selected are generally remote from city influences, and, as far as possible, in families having direct association with this branch of moral reform. In all cases, however, the employer is apprised of the former position of the servant taken. Before breakfast each morning, which is at 6 o'clock, all collect in the "sewing-room," and the matron reads a chapter in the Bible, or rather, profiting by observation and experience, adopts the more beneficial way of reading only a portion herself, and allowing her charge each one to read in turn, which plan creates in them a greater interest, as well as causing an emulation among those who are deficient to accomplish their portion of the elocution creditably.

The simple breakfast of good wholesome German bread with butter, and a bowl of coffee, is then partaken of; after which those who have been engaged for a day's work outside the institution are apprised of it. These labor at the rate of four shillings a day, which is received into the funds of the "Home" through the hand of the employé. Those remaining are set to work at washing, sewing, &c., which is taken in quantities into the institution at remunerative prices, and universally from private sources. This sewing is of all grades, and is done entirely by hand, no machine being used at all, yet the smaller articles and fine specimens of ladies' and children's under linen are beautifully neat in workmanship. Also, gentlemen's shirts of the most elaborate fashions are completed in faultless style under the supervision of Miss MANN, who has been four years engaged in this special department. Between herself and the Matron, Miss HULL, is perceived to pass the chaste pronouns "*thee*" and "*thou*," telling the secret, half-suspected already, (in view of certain neat bodices and plain aprons,) that the gentle Quaker influence did not become extinct with the death of the generous founder.

The women who leave the institution to perform day's labor have an opportunity, if they wish to employ it, of imposing upon their guardians by either running off with the money earned, which is sometimes, though rarely, done, or getting drunk upon it, which latter is the more frequent shape the tempter assumes, but always to the bitter reproach of the culprit, who thus marks herself with odium, and if persistent is excluded the privilege of further benefits of this refuge. Yet, as its object is remission rather than condemnation, derelictions indicating weakness of courage rather than vicious design are not unfrequently overlooked, and the penitent received with renewed promptings to mend her ways.

The *spirit* is willing in the morning, when the welcome information is given that a day out is to vary the routine, but alas! the *flesh* is but weak at noon when the glass of *beer* is proffered, and the wash-tubs are left for a half hour to enjoy a comfortable snack with the cook in the snug private kitchen, and then the renewed vigor of the afternoon's performance is apt to bring down the "dust" to the extent of an extra shilling or so from the gratified employer; which extra shilling will suggest the memory of the pleasing influence of the sparkling noon-day bumper, and the practicability of renewing it by a similar potation at the grocery, on the way home. Thus the sober, industrious woman who left the door of her temperance abode in the morning, sinks before it in the evening, an illustration of "how are the mighty fallen."

Again, a residence of "*ten days*" upon the *Island* will intervene between the going out and coming in of an inmate; the latter event being presaged by an appealing message, accompanied with the whys and wherefores of how

"The dark temptation came;"
"And sadly thus she fell;"

and entreating a generous renewal of protection.

The ages of those admitted range from eighteen to any degree within the bounds of active usefulness.

The operations of the Home are much trammelled for lack of space wherein to accommodate the many applicants whose condition entitles them to its benefits, and whom it sorely distresses the managers to refuse admittance.

The design of the dormitories admits of but a single occupant to each bed, which is very desirable where strange women, in varied stages of health, are associated.

While so many noble edifices are reared throughout our City and vicinity—proud monuments of its liberal charity—it is strange that this "Home," which may fitly stand as the only portal to reform through which the wavering outcast, hardened in heart, beneath a mantle of vice which despair at the world's cold sneer causes her in bitterness to fold more pertinaciously about her, may enter with surety of welcome, is allowed to occupy a comparatively obscure position, with barely sufficient space to accommodate properly a family of twenty-five persons, exclusive of necessary officers.

In times of peace and times of war New-York remembers her charities, and she will therefore be mindful of this.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 21, 1862.

$9,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	90	5	Pacific Mail S. Co.	98¾
20,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Reg.	80	20	do	98½
4,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	80½	50	do s10	98⅛
8,000	Ohio State 6s, '60.	103½	75	do s30	98⅛
2,000	Kentucky St. 6s.	71	100	N. Y. Cen. R. s10	83⅝
3,000	do	70⅛	300	do	83⅜
2,000	Ill. Cou. Bds. '70.	79½	200	do b30	83⅜
6,000	Missouri St. 6s	42½	150	do s30	83¼
2,000	Louisiana St. 6s.	60	250	do	83¼
2,500	N. Y. Cen. 6s	94	50	Little Miami R.	85
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s.	101	1000	Erie Railway	35
1,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	79	100	do b30	35¼
6,000	Erie R. 5th M. B.	70½	100	do	35½
500	Hud. Riv. R. 1 M.	107	150	Erie Railway Pref.	56¾
1,000	Tr. H'te & Alt. 2 M.	43	50	do b30	57
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 1 M.	79½	200	Harlem Railroad	12¾
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 2 M.	45	300	Harlem R. Pref.	31
2,000	Cleve. & T. S. F. b.	80	450	Reading R. s10	37½
1,000	N. J. Cent. 1st m.	107	75	Mich. Central R.	53½
1,000	Peoria & Oquawka, c. G'd by Ill. C. R.	96	100	do s60	53
			100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	20¼
17,400	American Gold	102⅛	40	do	20
35,000	do b30	102¼	150	Ill. Cen. R. scrip	62½
25,000	do s60	102	11	C., C. & C. R. ex-div.	105
7,000	do	102⅛	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	37¼
20	Mechanics' Bank	88	100	Chi. & Rock I. R.	54¾
20	Commonwealth B'k	70	37	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	61
25	Nic. Transit Co.	5	50	do	60⅞
27	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	91	50	do	60¾

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s '81. Reg.	89¾	100	Erie R. Pref.	56¼
2,000	U. S. 5s, '71, Cou.	80	100	do	56
6,000	U. S. 6s '68	89½	600	Reading Railroad	37⅜
8,000	Va. State 6s	50	50	Mil. & P. D. C. R.	20¼
1,000	Brook. City W. L.	98½	100	M. S. & North. Ia. R.	20
2,000	do	98¾	100	do b10	20
6,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	94	20	Panama Railroad	113
40,000	American Gold	102⅜	50	do s30	112½
75,000	do	102⅛	50	do s30	113
100	Har. R. Pref.	30¾	50	do b5	113
50	Pacific M. Stm. Co.	98¼	100	Ill. C. R. scrip	61¾
25	do b30	98½	160	Cleve. & Tol. R.	37
125	do	98	200	do	36⅞
350	N. Y. Central R.	83	350	do	36¾
100	do s30	82⅞	50	Chi. & R. Isld R. b30	54½
50	Erie Railroad	34¼	50	do	54¼
250	do	34⅝	100	do b30	54
100	Mich. Cen. R. s10	53			

TUESDAY, Jan. 21—P. M.

The Stock Market is less buoyant this week than last, and the actual business doing is on a smaller scale. Some of the speculative buyers at lower figures than were then current undoubtedly realized their profits, leaving the market to adjust itself to new combinations or else to the support of a reduced number of *Bull* operators. This it will unquestionably soon do, as both the army and foreign news continues favorable, and the time for the adjustment of the Ways and Means at Washington is drawing very near. The market is also favored by the ready supply of Money at easy rates and a confident feeling that nothing is likely to occur on our military lines to retard the success of our arms through the formidable Winter campaign just inaugurated by the great victory in Kentucky.

The business at the Board of Brokers to-day was not large, and at the early session prices were fairly supported. But late in the afternoon the inclination was to sell at a concession of ½@¾ ℔ cent. on several of the Railways, and appearances also indicated a growing *short* interest in New-York Central, Erie, &c. A prominent firm on the Street took about 1,500 shares of Erie at 34½ ℔ cent., after which the price left off 34⅜ ℔ cent. Central sold to the extent of 1,000 or 1,200 shares, at 82⅞@82¾ ℔ cent., and closed 82¾ ℔ cent. The Western shares and Erie Preferred were inactive, and the bidding weak in proportion to the two Stocks just mentioned. The National Securities were also ¼@½ ℔ cent. lower than yesterday. In Railway Mortgages the changes not important. The following were about the latest figures on the Railway Share list:

Central	82¾	Rock Island	53¼
Erie	34⅜	Missouris	42
Erie Preferred	55¾	Galena	67¼
Toledo	36¼	Illinois Central	61¾
Mich. Central	52¼	Pacific	97¾
Mich Southern	20	United States 6s, '81	90

The price of American Gold was firmer, with large transactions at 102¼@½@¾ ℔ cent., closing at 102⅝@¾ ℔ cent., and Exchange on London, which suddenly fell off yesterday to 111 ℔ cent., returned this forenoon, under a strong demand, partly speculative, to 112@112½ ℔ cent. The variations in both have become about as arbitrary and often as unaccountable as the ups and downs of the Stock Exchange, and the movement adds more than ordinary life to the business of the Money and Bill Brokers of the Street. The ease in Current Funds at 5@6 ℔ cent. per annum, at call, and the accumulation of Deposits at Bank in these funds, affords every desired facility to the speculation. The introduction of sales of American Gold at the Stock Exchange Board also attracts attention to it, and enables the speculator to buy or sell on time, that is for future delivery, with 6 per cent. interest added, according to his particular notion of the course of the market.

The Secretary of the Treasury has stopped the subscriptions to the 7.30 ℔ cent. 3-year Bonds at the New-York office, and is now handing over to the Banks the $50,000,000 of the issue of Oct. 1, which they are dividing among themselves according to capital, here and in Boston and Philadelphia. The same disposition will soon be made of the $50,000,000 United States 6 ℔ cent. Stock of 1881, negotiated on 16th November, as only $6,562,000 remains to be paid up on this negotiation. The accounts between the Banks and the Treasury will then be closed for the present, at least, and as some of them are disposed to make the doing away with the Sub-Treasury a condition precedent to further negotiations, the probability is that the Government will hereafter rely upon their own Treasury currency, and the Funded Stocks into which it is made convertible, for paying off the public creditors and the support of the Army.

It is stated to-day, that the Secretary is disposed to settle some of the more pressing claims upon the Treasury, without awaiting the action of Congress, by issuing direct to the creditors 7.30 ℔ cent. Bonds at par. We have heard no official authority for this statement, but offers are making on the Street to deliver these Bonds at a given price, 10@15 days hence, at the option of the seller.

The Export clearances of Domestic Produce are again heavy, and the return for the week is over $3,200,000 in value. The shipping weather is now quite unfavorable, and surprise is felt that the movement continues so large. It embraces a heavy amount of Meat Provisions and Butter, Lard and Cheese. The following is the comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from the port of New-York to foreign ports for the week ending Jan. 21, and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$1,499,853	$2,756,311	$3,231,334
Previously reported	2,537,726	5,019,179	5,901,320
Since Jan. 1	$4,037,579	$7,775,490	$9,132,654

The Astor Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 ℔ cent., payable Feb. 1. The Marine Bank a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ℔ cent., payable Feb. 1. The Broadway Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 7 ℔ cent., payable on the 1st of February.

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the second week in January were:

1862	$57,886 65
1861	32,497 93
Increase	$24,388 72

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for the same week were:

1862	$20,460 61
1861	12,166 19
Increase	$8,294 42

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $542,435, including $89,500 on account of the Loan, and $136,060 for Customs. Payments, $1,218,167, including redeemed 6 ℔ cent. notes. Balance, this afternoon, $4,382,019.

The Rutger Fire Insurance Company have declared their semi-annual dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable on the 1st of February next.

The Trustees of the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks have ordered that interest be paid to depositors on all sums entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Jan. 13.	LOANS. Jan. 20.	SPECIE. Jan. 13.	SPECIE. Jan. 20.
Philadelphia	$4,024,000	$4,070,000	$1,020,000	1,020,000
North America	3,611,754	3,636,385	609,313	606,530
Farmers & Mech.	5,136,687	5,107,181	1,017,136	1,018,713
Commercial	2,037,000	1,972,000	249,000	247,000
Mechanics'	2,032,000	1,986,000	242,465	240,745
N. Liberties	1,586,000	1,554,000	357,000	366,000
Southwark	990,484	965,069	224,671	225,116
Kensington	797,259	784,050	141,796	135,813
Penn Township	824,835	803,760	184,033	184,789
Western	1,697,353	1,688,059	378,697	374,175
Man. & Mech.	1,219,190	1,198,345	151,105	154,725
Commerce	793,366	775,236	174,013	173,292
Girard	2,552,541	2,414,224	279,701	306,469
Tradesmen's	639,868	588,543	174,891	173,570
Consolidation	677,795	664,779	99,139	103,106
City	932,770	924,795	117,108	117,729
Commonwealth	613,036	596,784	75,465	75,687
Corn Exchange	530,000	524,000	109,000	107,000
Union	469,000	451,000	73,000	73,000
Total	31,145,938	30,601,160	$5,692,123	5,733,459

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. Jan. 13.	DEPOSITS. Jan. 20.	CIRCULATION. Jan. 13.	CIRCULATION. Jan. 20.
Philadelphia	$2,616,000	$2,537,000	$251,000	$264,000
North America	2,279,771	2,191,018	226,095	213,900
Farmers & Mech	4,166,282	4,145,396	252,695	255,470
Commercial	1,308,000	1,367,000	109,000	107,000
Mechanics'	1,229,047	1,062,619	99,290	106,115
N. Liberties	1,251,000	1,246,000	85,000	77,000
Southwark	720,152	728,063	71,050	65,100
Kensington	672,253	645,768	128,885	111,943
Penn Township	608,504	589,064	80,934	72,532
Western	1,251,341	1,248,835	108,740	94,135
Man. & Mech	653,485	625,330	101,455	115,235
Commerce	647,272	602,532	64,460	76,445
Girard	1,404,045	1,262,019	151,800	148,990
Tradesmen's	519,493	509,744	77,553	72,838
Consolidation	332,322	318,058	109,385	122,473
City	647,412	646,570	46,496	43,910
Commonwealth	387,041	372,380	64,315	55,670
Corn Exchange	345,000	346,000	56,000	44,000
Union	277,000	255,000	75,000	74,000
Total	21,324,510	20,698,396	$2,162,152	$2,120,756

The aggregates compare with those of preceding statements as follows:

	Jan. 13.	Jan. 20.		
Capital Stock	$11,970,190	$11,970,190		
Loans	31,145,938	30,601,160	Dec.	$544,778
Specie	5,692,123	5,733,459	Inc.	41,336
Due from other B'ks	1,702,716	1,575,116	Dec.	127,600
Due to other Banks	3,992,952	4,120,261	Inc.	127,309
Deposits	21,324,510	20,698,396	Dec.	626114
Circulation	2,162,152	2,120,756	Dec.	41,396

The Public Debt—Taxes.

From Hallet's European Circular.

The problem before the country is the reorganization of the finances of the Government. That the credit of the Government, under the circumstances, is so well sustained, shows the entire confidence of the people in their ability, and their willingness to meet all the burdens necessary to be imposed upon them to maintain this credit untarnished; and their conviction, that when this is done the whole financial problem is solved. Capital was never more abundant. The war has not interfered with the industries of 20,000,000 people in the loyal States. We boast, and not without reason, of our bountiful harvest, and of the favorable condition of our foreign and internal commerce. Our public highways were never so crowded with freight. We show to a demonstration, that there are at least $250,000,000 in gold in the Northern States. Every element of prosperity is present. The people well know that their means are only to be drawn upon to meet every reasonable demand. That Congress has not yet acted is no reason for an unfavorable inference, because this body is expected to accept with some degree of confidence the recommendations submitted to it. The Heads of the Departments are presumed to know the probable extent of their wants, and the sufficiency of the sources by which they are to be supplied. The subject of internal taxation was new to it. It could hardly be expected, in its first experience, that Congress should assume the office of censor over the Departments. At the extraordinary session it confirmed all Mr. CHASE's recommendations. It is unquestionably prepared to second any plan he may now propose at all adequate to the crisis. But, unfortunately, he has submitted no such plan. It must consequently first inform itself as to the wants of the Treasury, and then set about providing for them. It has no indisposition to engage in such a work, as the country is unanimous in its wish to put in operation at the earliest moment practicable, a system of taxation, which, by the money directly contributed, and the credit secured thereby, shall place in the hands of Government whatever it needs. The credit of the Government now rests upon this universal willingness which prevails to be taxed, and to tax. The mistakes of an individual, or even of Congress, in the past, amount to nothing. They are properly regarded as mere accidents that do not exercise an appreciable influence upon the final result.

But how shall the strength of the people be utilized, so as to make the latter that of the former? How shall Government be made as strong as the people? By transferring, by taxation, a portion of the means of the latter to the former. The Customs revenue can be made to produce at least $60,000,000 without bearing injuriously upon our industries. We can raise $75,000,000 by excise and licenses, and a much larger sum if we put an excise tax upon the production of sugar, cotton and tobacco. England raises $75,000,000 from excise on the manufacture and sale of wine, spirits and beer. Stamps produce $40,000,000 annually in that country. They would, at similar rates, produce a larger sum in this, where there are a vastly greater number of transactions to which this tax would apply. England derives some $60,000,000 annually from tax upon the incomes of the country, which equal about $1,500,000,000 annually. A similar tax would produce certainly one-half as much with us. The sources named, with such as could be added, would produce, without being unreasonably oppressive, at least $200,000,000, as a permanent revenue in a peace footing—a sum fully adequate to all the wants of Government. The moment such a system is inaugurated, Government bonds become the most desirable of all securities, and will be soon sought for at a premium, enabling it at once to avail itself, if need be, of the entire capital of the country.

But Congress cannot act immediately. The inauguration of an elaborate system of internal taxation over such a widely extended country as our own, requires a great deal of deliberation and time. But the necessities of the Treasury admit of no delay. The period which must intervene before the action of Congress must be bridged over some way or another. The tax it will levy, consequently, must be anticipated. This can be done in no way so advantageous, both to the Government and the people, as by an issue of exchequer bills, or demand Treasury notes, based upon such tax, and payable out of it. Such is the faith of the public in the favorable disposition of Congress, that upon a declaration by that body of its determination to raise $200,000,000 upon permanent sources of revenue, as soon as the necessary machinery can be put in motion, notes or bills to an equal amount might be put immediately into circulation, or sold at their *par* value. They would always remain at *par*, provided the amount outstanding at any one time did not exceed the amount of taxes uncollected; as the security for their payment, at an early day, would be the collective means of the whole people.

Such are the measures that Government must come to at last, no matter how long the Treasury deludes itself with chimerical or inadequate schemes. That department is now no place for such experiments; nor are the people in any temper for such exhibitions. They believe in nothing less than the good old way of paying as they go; nor do they look for or expect success from any other. But while the Treasury is doing really nothing for the future, the temporary expedients it is proposing to resort to, threaten seriously to embarrass any judicious plan that may be adopted for the future. It proposes, we understand, to pay out its 7 3-10 bonds in small denominations, direct to its contractors. As most of the contractors would gladly sell their audited accounts at a discount, they will be equally anxious to sell at a similar loss, whatever they may get for them, provided it be not money. This class of men are not capitalists, or holders of Government bonds. They will sell according to their necessities; so that if the Government freely puts out its bonds to them, it will not be long before they will be hawked about the street at a heavy decline from the present prices, affecting the market value of the whole issue of $150,000,000. Such is the inevitable result of the payment, by Government, of its own paper upon its contracts. Congress should at once arrest all such proceedings. The convertibility of all demand issues into the long bonds of Government should never be lost sight of, but this can only be effected by a system which shall advance these bonds to par, instead of an improvident expedient that shall send them to 85 or 90 cents on the dollar.

Proposed Paper Currency.

EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 23, 1861.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

In a preceding article, published in the *Intelligencer* of Friday, Dec. 20, reviewing Secretary CHASE's new scheme for inaugurating a national paper currency, the writer endeavored to show:

1. That this was the only scheme calculated to relieve the present necessities of the Government without seriously inconveniencing the people. He admitted that some private hardship might be occasioned, but no more than would be attendant upon any general law effecting a change in the customs of a commercial nation.

2. That the adoption of it would be a positive benefit to the community, by giving them a well-secured paper currency of nearly equal value in all parts of the community. A paper currency capable of being converted on demand into specie, and thus enjoying the well-merited confidence of the people, is at all times a more desirable medium of exchange than a metalic currency.

3. That the securities upon which this paper currency is issued could be always kept from depreciation by the establishment of a sinking fund, devoted, first, to the payment of the interest upon the securities when due, and having, secondly, a surplus, which should be allowed to accumulate for the payment of the principal; that this sinking fund could also be used to give increased stability to the paper currency, because, upon the failure of any Bank to redeem its bills upon presentation, its surplus could be used for the immediate redemption of such bills, and the fund could afterwards be reimbursed by the sale of its hypothecated securities. This sinking fund, being essential, in the writer's opinion, to the absolute success of the plan, should be guarded with the most severe restrictions. It should be kept by itself, invested, if at all, in none other than Government securities, prohibited from being applied to any other purposes, and rendered as certain and reliable as anything human in its origin can be. The currency would then be always secure in any event of a speedy conversion into specie, except when the rates of foreign exchange should be so much against us as to cause a general suspension of specie payment throughout the whole country—an event the casual recurrence of which no human foresight, under the best system yet devised by human ingenuity, has ever been able to prevent.

4. That the Banks would be benefited by the diminution in the risk of panics in the money market, by being enabled to draw a permanent interest upon their capital from the Government, while they were at the same time carrying on their ordinary business through the medium of the paper representatives of that capital, and by the general feeling of confidence which would be begotten throughout the whole country.

With so many advantages attending the proposed measure, if it should at first bear hardly upon a few local institutions, or even upon the people in some small districts of the country, it would be none the less proper that it should be adopted on account of the general benefits it confers, or even as the less obnoxious of two evils between which the country has to choose. These possible hardships are, however, few in number, and by a wise law, judiciously framed, can, in the opinion of the writer, be almost, if not quite, entirely avoided.

Since the publication of the last article the writer has conversed with a number of gentlemen, who, while admitting the advantages to be derived by the substitution of a currency secured in the manner advocated by him, have yet raised certain objections, calculated, as they think, to retard if not to defeat its practical inauguration. The principal of these objections, and those most strongly urged, take the following form:

1. How is it possible for the Banks to collect together $150,000,000 in specie with which to pay for the bonds to be hypothecated? It is an obvious impossibility. Though worth several times that amount in their collective capacity, yet if they were all seeking to realize it at the same time, the market would not yield sufficient to satisfy their demand.

2. Would it not have a ruinous effect upon the banks in those States where their circulation is already secured by the hypothecation of State stocks and other securities? In the State of New-York, for instance, where there are upwards of $20,000,000 of New-York State stocks, and more than $10,000,000 of other securities pledged, would not the banks be obliged to withdraw them, force them upon the market, and sell them at greatly depreciated prices, in order to raise the money with which to purchase the new securities?

The answer to both these propositions is simple. It is true that it would be impossible to raise immediately or at one time and withdraw from the market $150,000,000. It is also true that if this immense amount of securities were thrown at once upon the market a depreciation in their values would take place. Time must be taken to collect the money and to dispose of the securities. But then it is not to be supposed that the Secretary of the Treasury has not considered these objections, and has not devised some means of removing or lessening them. On the contrary, the writer understands that while in New-York he mentioned, among others, a plan calculated to give the Government such immediate relief as it wants, and at the same time to afford the banks an opportunity of realizing, without loss, the value of their present hypothecated securities—which, as far as the stocks of the State of New-York, constituting by far the larger portion of them, are concerned, would be a matter of no very great difficulty. The credit of that State, as a rich, powerful, and prosperous commonwealth, has, for a long time, stood very high abroad as well as at home, and has not been shaken even by the present disaster to the Union; so that the writer believes the whole amount could be gradually disposed of in the foreign and home market at a very inconsiderable depreciation.

The Secretary's proposition, as the writer understands it, is, that the Government should issue for the present a sufficient number of notes to meet its immediate necessities; which notes shall be convertible, on demand, into 7 ℔ cent. Stock of the United States, and which shall be issued by the Government and accepted by the Banks as a currency. The writer takes it that this is proposed not as a permanent arrangement, nor as establishing a precedent for future action, but as a temporary expedient, which will afford a certain relief to the Government in its immediate necessity, and will give the Banks the time they require before inaugurating the new currency. If this plan should be adopted the writer can see no good reason why these notes should not be received in payment of duties upon imports as well as of other demands. To inspire the people with confidence in its issues the Government must exhibit the most unhesitating reliance upon them itself.

The arguments to be used in favor of this plan are, that this nation is at present, and in all likelihood for some time to come will be, a creditor abroad, having very little call for the exportation of specie; that consequently these bills, being accepted at par by the banks, and receivable by the Government in payment of dues, will not suffer from a competition with specie; and that their issue, by causing an expansion in the money market, will stimulate trade and secure more rapidly than otherwise the conversion by the banks of their present securities, and the consequent inauguration of the new currency advocated by the Secretary. There is no doubt in the mind of the writer that the people will readily accept these bills, and the ease with which they can be converted into seven per cent. stocks will probably cause their speedy withdrawal from the market as soon as the Banks shall have completed their arrangements for the substitution of the new currency. This is the only feasible plan which the writer has heard suggested by which the Government can immediately come into possession of the funds of which it is at the moment in pressing need; such need that it is a matter of surprise to the writer that Congress is not now considering some plan by which to relieve it instead of discussing questions as to the prosecution of the war and the confiscation of rebel property; as, if the money to support the war is not quickly forthcoming, there will be neither army nor navy to prosecute the one or secure the confiscation of the other.

Another method, by which additional time could be given to the banks to complete their necessary arrangements and procure the requisite amount of money for the Government, has occurred to the writer; but, inasmuch as it would require time to arrange its preliminary details, it is not so well calculated as the one which the writer has heard attributed to the Secretary of the Treasury, to relieve the immediate pressing wants of the Government. It is this: The Banks can contract with the Government to furnish the amount of securities they may require, payable in instalments at such times as the Government may desire. With each instalment the Government can issue to each bank such an amount of the new paper currency as that instalment will warrant. The banks can still be permitted to circulate their own currency without any taxation or other impediment, until the final instalment has been paid; with the exception of such banks as do not come into the proposed arrangement within a specified time or such Banks as do not pay their instalments when due. The payment of the first instalment could then be arranged for three or four months ahead, and the others at convenient periods thereafter. Upon the faith of these instalments the Government could then issue bills in the nature of exchequer bills, payable out of these instalments when due. There are large deposites lying idle which could not be withdrawn for any long period, but which would eagerly take up such bills, secured as they would be by the credit of the Banks, and payable at an early day. By these means the Banks would be able to pay the specie without exhausting themselves or the market; they would have time for a gradual sale of their present securities; the old circulation would be called in and the new one substituted without taking the community by surprise, and the Government itself would be satisfied.

This answers the main objections which the writer has urged against the practicability of the measure. Its beneficial effects both upon the Government and upon the people, have already been shown. But an inquiry has been made, not affecting the scheme under discussion, nor within the original scope of the writer's article, of which he deems it proper to take some notice.

It is said that this scheme, if successful, will give to the Government but little over $150,000,000; but the Secretary of the Treasury estimates that, if the war continues another year, he will want upward of $400,000,000 more. How are we to raise that?

The answer to this question, or any question of that nature, will of course involve considerable speculation; but, according to the writer's judgment, it is this: The money afforded to the Government by the execution of this present scheme will, according to the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury, be almost sufficient to carry through the present fiscal year. By that time the natural result of light imports and heavy exports will have been felt in our markets. There will be an abundance of specie in the country, which will seek investment somewhere. It is not probable, however, that this will of itself be sufficient; but it is reasonable to suppose that, before this period has elapsed, the Government will either have subdued the rebellion, or it will have gained such signal successes as will insure its speedy suppression. In either of these events, foreign confidence in the durability of the Government having been revived, foreign capital will, unsought, seek these shores, tempted by the handsome rates of interest which Government offers. If, on the other hand, this present fiscal year shall expire, leaving matters in the state in which they now are; if, with an enormous army, properly equipped, a powerful navy, competently manned, and after the expenditure of several hundred million dollars, this Government, aided by all the energies of a rich, industrious and warlike people, shall have been unable either to conquer a peace, or deal some vital blow from which the rebellion cannot rally, then, in the opinion of the writer, the American people will have come to the conclusion either that a reunion of its disunited parts is impracticable, or that the present Administration is no longer worthy of their confidence, and will insist upon an immediate and peaceful termination of the struggle. The writer cannot believe in the possibility of the latter event, but trusts that the first day of July next will see the United States of America emerging from the difficulties with which she has been beset, with a more realizing consciousness of our own strength, and a renewed confidence in the ability of a free people to govern themselves, regardless of faction at home or aggression abroad.

R.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—KING HENRY THE FOURTH.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND.

WINTER GARDEN—THE NAIAD QUEEN—THE SENTINEL OF THE NIGHT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our news from Kentucky this morning, though still meagre, fully confirms the account published yesterday of the battle and victory at Somerset. We are still in doubt, however, whether there were two engagements—one on Saturday, followed by another on Sunday—or whether there was only the battle of Sunday. The Louisville dispatch gives the latter view of the case; but that is not by any means conclusive, as it is principally occupied with the details of THOMAS' engagement, and the ultimate route of the rebels; while all the previous accounts agree that ZOLLICOFFER marched out of his "den," and attacked SCHOEPF the previous day. But we will, doubtless, have the precise details of the case immediately. At all events, it seems to have been a complete defeat of the rebels. Two hundred of their dead and wounded are said to have been left upon the field, and they left, also, their cannon, stores, and everything they had besides a steamboat and several barges in the river. Our loss seems to have been heavy, as one regiment alone reports seventy men *hors du combat*; but this is probably not to be taken as a measure of the loss in other regiments. No mention is made of the rebels under CRITTENDEN, which were reported by the rebel journals to have gone to the support of ZOLLICOFFER. They have probably retired to the Cumberland Gap. The rebels are so completely routed that they cannot make another stand short of that point. We shall probably have the official report by to-morrow.

The indications from Washington, since the accession of the new Secretary of War, are of the most agreeable character. The war is undoubtedly now, whatever it may have been, to be prosecuted with all the vigor for which it calls. Mr. STANTON has adopted and made public a set of rules for the conduct of business in his Department which must have the best effect in facilitating business. The disorganization in the army produced by officers frequenting the city when they should be in camp instructing their men, is also to be checked by dropping from the roll those who frequent the city otherwise than on military business, and by command of their superior officers. A proof that there is to be perfect concord between the War Department and the General Commanding, is to be found in the fact that Gen. MCCLELLAN, yesterday, removed his headquarters to the War Department buildings.

According to General Order No. 3, issued from the Adjutant-General's Office, a new Military Department, to be known as the Department of Key West, is constituted with the following bounds: Key West, the Tortugas, and the mainland on the West coast, as far as Apalachicola, and to Cape Canaveral on the East coast. Brigadier-General J. M. BRANNAN, of the United States Volunteers, is assigned to the command.

We are still without any direct information from the Burnside Expedition, though enough has reached us through rebel channels by way of Fortress Monroe, to warrant the statement that it has gone into Pamlico Sound, with a view to operations somewhere on the North Carolina coast,—where the rebels themselves appear to be at a loss to determine. One dispatch, received in Richmond from a prominent merchant in Wilmington, dated the 18th, states that a fleet of 30 vessels was at anchor off the mouth of Cape Fear River, and that an attack upon Wilmington was hourly expected. A dispatch, dated Wilmington 18th, however, has it that 13 National vessels were at Hatteras; and another dispatch, from Goldsboro' 16th, puts the number of vessels at Hatteras at 57—34 small steamers, seven large steamers, and 16 sail vessels. Rumors of the most startling nature prevailed at Norfolk on the 19th. Roanoke Island was said to have been taken possession of by our troops, and the two rebel regiments there captured. There is very little said in the Southern papers about the expedition, the pressure of the rebel Government having been brought to bear to prohibit the publication of war news of any kind.

Our latest advices from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, confirm the report that a large body of Texan rebels were marching on Fort Craig, about the 1st inst. It appears, however, that they did not carry out their intention of attacking the fort, but finding it too well prepared, retreated. It was not known whether Col. CANBY, in command of the National forces, would follow in pursuit. There was much excitement at Santa Fé, and martial law had been declared.

Two hundred of the rebel JEFF. THOMPSON'S men have arrived at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, from New-Madrid, given up their arms and taken the oath. The army is in a deplorable condition, and JEFF. at loggerheads with the Confederate authorities.

The Boston *Journal*, of Monday, is informed that Gov. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, has received a telegram from the Secretary of War, asking how many men he could furnish at six days' notice, for thirty days, to be used to garrison the fortifications around Washington. The Governor replied two thousand men and a battery. He left on Friday night for Washington, and will return as soon as the troops are required. The *Traveller* says that the Massachusetts State authorities have also, within two or three days, received dispatches inquiring the number of troops that could be sent into active service within the next seven days. The response made is not given.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, petitions were presented in favor of emancipating the slaves, and for a continuance of the Coast Survey. The resolution to allow certain officers to receive presents from the Japanese Government was passed. The Judiciary Committee was directed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Naturalization laws as to confer rights of citizenship upon foreigners serving in the present war. The bill to complete the defences of Washington was considered, and after being amended in various particulars, was laid over until to-day. The bill authorizing the Secretary of War to appoint two Assistant Secretaries for one year, at a salary of $3,000 each, was passed. The report of the Judiciary Committee on the resolution to expel Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, was then taken up and considered, until the adjournment, without any vote. Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, argued in favor of his expulsion, as did Mr. LANE, of Indiana. Mr. BRIGHT made a speech in his own defence, in which he denied any treasonable intent, and declared that he had no recollection of writing the letter to JEFF. DAVIS, introducing a man who desired to sell firearms.

In the House, the bill regulating the carriage of printed matter outside the mails was considered. Mr. COLFAX, of the Post-office Committee, who introduced the bill requiring postage to be paid on such matter, explained it, and advocated its passage. Mr. MERRILL, of Vermont, contended that the subject should be considered as a postal measure, and not as a means of raising revenue. Though not at liberty to disclose fully what the Committee of Ways and Means, of which he was a member, intended to do, he might make the disclosure that it was intended to propose a newspaper stamp duty, and a tax on telegrams. A motion to lay the subject on the table was lost—66 to 64. Various propositions of amendment were subsequently voted down;—and finally the original bill as reported by Mr. COLFAX being before the House, it was decided to lay it on the table, 75 to 60. The Senate bill, authorizing the appointment of two additional Assistant Secretaries of War, was then passed, and the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, a memorial was presented asking for fortifications at the mouth of the Genesee River. The Commissioners of the Land Office sent in a communication asking for a law authorizing the sale of lands held by the same title as Washington Market. The communication was referred to the members from this City. Bills were introduced to amend the law of 1859 relative to Courts of Sessions and Police Courts, and to amend the Kings County Court Act. That portion of the Governor's Message relating to capital punishment, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill supplementary to the act to continue Flatbush-avenue, in Brooklyn, was ordered to a third reading. Mr. TRUMAN introduced his bill to amend the Usury law. It provides that when more than seven per cent. interest is charged, the loaner shall forfeit only the interest, and double the amount charged in excess.

In the Assembly, notice was given of a bill to allow any tax-payer to maintain an action against a public officer guilty of malfeasance of office, and also to allow mortgagors to redeem lands within a certain period after sales have been made. Notice was also given of a bill to establish a railroad in Spring-street, in this City, and of another to fix the compensation of our public officers. The Albany District-Attorney then sent in, in accordance with the request of the Assembly, a report of the evidence given before the Grand Jury in the Littlejohn bribery case. It will be found in our report of the proceedings.

GENERAL NEWS.

Intelligence reaches us by way of Fortress Monroe, that Ex-President JOHN TYLER died at Richmond on Friday night last, after a brief illness. His disease is not stated.

The prize schooner *Ocean Wave*, a handsome vessel of about 200 tons burden, was sold in Philadelphia on Monday by the United States Marshal, and brought $2,650. The cargo of the vessel was then sold. It consisted of 15 hogsheads of molasses, 5 barrels of mess pork, and various other articles—all of which brought fair prices.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says that an accident occurred on the Central Ohio Railroad on Saturday, by which three or four soldiers of one of the Ohio Regiments, *en route* for Patterson's Creek, were killed.

At the annual meeting of the Exempt Firemen, last evening, the officers of the present year were reelected by acclamation. The Treasurer's report shows that the funds amount to $1,488 79.

A patent case of some interest, in respect to the right of a patentee to sell or assign the future right in the extension of a patent, is now pending before Justice PECKHAM at Special Term of the Supreme Court. An action to recover for criminal conversation with a wife, was yesterday tried before Justice BARBOUR, at Trial Term of the Superior Court. The verdict is not yet in.

The Stock Market was lower yesterday by ¼@½ per cent. than on Monday. American Gold 102¼@102¾. Exchange on London recovered to 112@112⅛.

The shipping brands of Flour were more freely offered and purchased yesterday, at slightly reduced prices. Grain continued inactive and depressed. Moderate sales of Sugars, Tallow, Whisky, Adamantine Candles, Hops and Provisions were reported. A lively business was transacted in Teas at buoyant rates. Pig Lead and Straits Tin were in fair request, as were also Hay, Leather and Tobacco. Cotton and Naval Stores were dull and unsettled. The Freight market was very quiet.

The Live Stock markets are crowded with animals this week, and trade is generally dull. The prolonged rain, during the past few days, greatly injured the over-stocked dead meat markets, and butchers are cautious in their purchases. Beeves at Forty-fourth-street numbered 3,400 for Monday and Tuesday, and several droves are still expected. They were generally coarse oxen, or rough thin steers and cows, very few lots ranking as good killing animals. Some 600 head were sold on Monday, and about 1,500 on Tuesday. Prices are $2 to $3 ₱ head less than last week. It took good fat steers to bring over 8c. Large numbers of light hoppers sold at 6c. and under. The glutted Pork market continues to injure the cattle trade. Sheep are also more abundant and cheaper.

VICTORIES FOR THE TREASURY.—Our armies are now fairly on an income footing. The work of construction and organization is complete, and the lines begin to earn back the vast treasures which have been expended upon them. That they will be operated with skill by the General Superintendent we have every confidence. His Division Engineers have nearly all been placed. One of them has just furnished a glorious report of his first train over the Cumberland. Another sends word of his trial trip down the Mississippi, from Cairo, after having cleared the obstructions to his branch line through Missouri by capturing thirteen hundred incendiaries at a single dash, who were threatening to destroy his stations. A third is heard from as far down the Southern Atlantic coast as Hatteras Inlet, and altogether we may soon expect to hear of a telling and prosperous business all along the great National lines. No reasonable doubt remains of the early fruition of the hopes of the country—the reward of its generous expenditures, and the relief of its painful anxieties.

To follow out the financial and railway figure, we may honestly inquire into the first practical or pecuniary results of our victories. They will unquestionably be to relieve the public Treasury, and elevate the public credit. There can be no surer negotiator of the National Loans in time of War than your active and successful Armies. They earn the public confidence, and enlist the sinews of support from private wealth, where all other means, thus unsupported, might fail, or if successful, might burden the country and its next generation with heavy sacrifices by way of discount or depreciation. All the money needed for the War is in the country. It has only started from its old employments or hiding places, in this direction. Five hundred millions more are wanted for the remainder of the present fiscal year and the year ensuing. It will all come forth in good season, and on living and creditable terms to the great borrower, with the indorsement of military success. It will come forth, in any event, to the support of the Government and the restoration of the integrity of the Constitution and the Union, but the main point is to have it come with ease, with the evidences of the highest credit, and the mutual assurance that both lender and borrower will profit by the negotiation.

The Victory—Its Effect in Tennessee.

The loyal sentiment of all the border Southern States will be greatly strengthened by the victory on the Cumberland. Its influence will extend to Tennessee, North Carolina and Eastern Virginia. It may even find a response from Louisiana and her commercial metropolis, whose trade relations with the Upper Valley of the Mississippi were madly and wickedly suspended last Winter to the behests of the Cotton rebellion. The truth is, that Louisiana had as little heart in the first movement of secession as Tennessee or North Carolina. The Northwestern States, now in arms for the Constitution and the Union, as well as Kentucky and Missouri, were tributary to her commerce. For more than fifty years Ohio and Kentucky had been building up New-Orleans, and when the growth of Illinois, Indiana and Missouri, and the immense surplus products which they were enabled to market, were added, the strides of that city to commercial greatness were rapid and in every sense surprising beyond precedent. We do no violence to probability, therefore, in saying that Louisiana must feel that the victory already won, and the battles yet to be fought in the same quarter, are so many blows to unshackle her own trade and prosperity—to give to New-Orleans the busy life it was wont to enjoy mainly through the custom of the Upper Valley, and to her sugar interest the profitable markets, which, until recently, it almost monopolized.

But, aside from the near prospect of the restoration of the freedom and activity of the navigation of the Mississippi, the moral and political influence of this victory upon the other Southern States on and near the border is almost incalculable. It is in vain that the Legislature of Georgia has declared that she will not come back nor "reconstruct" on any terms, and that Govs. LETCHER, of Virginia, and HARRIS, of Tennessee, should second the motion; *the people of Virginia and Tennessee will sooner or later do their own thinking*, and the occasion once fairly offering through the successes of our loyal army, *they will act according*. The nucleus of a counter revolution is already formed in Eastern Tennessee, and in some half dozen or more counties of Middle Tennessee, above Nashville, on the very river on which the battle of Sunday last was determined, and the sentiment of loyalty is not only a living but an active principle. The people have fled from the rule of the Richmond power and taken up arms for their true and long-cherished Government. They were in this battle. They gave their strong arms and gallant and earnest hearts to its success. They witnessed the glorious victory and were part of it, and the pride of success will be shared by thousands of their honest old neighbors in the mountains of East Tennessee, and through the valley of the Cumberland, as the tidings of the result are spread by the routed and panic-stricken soldiery of ZOLLICOFFER and CRITTENDEN. There can be no reasonable question as to what will follow. The counter revolution will soon be a living and burning fact; and a fact accomplished, when either column of Gen. BUELL'S division shall march upon Nashville, the seat of the State Government, and the nest in which the treason of HARRIS and his confederates was hatched last Spring. That such an up-turning of the rebellion in Tennessee, by the people themselves, when once backed by our army, is more than probable, is supported not only by the position of East Tennessee, and the upper counties of Middle Tennessee referred to, but by the very nature of the first revolution itself. *That* was represented by its own leaders emphatically as a revolution against the Government—not a secession from it. They neither claimed, conceded nor advocated the right of secession. They boldly avowed themselves rebels, not Secessionists. They pretended no sympathy or affinity with South Carolina. Their traditions were against any such association. They had too often pledged their honest faith to JACKSON, and renewed the oath over his hallowed grave, that they would never suffer the laws of the Government to be nullified on the pretext of independent State Rights. They recognized no such rights as derived from the Constitution. Hence they resolved to throw off the Constitution itself—to rebel against the Government which it established, and to precipitate the people into a similar revolution. For the time they were successful, and joined the Richmond Confederacy only for common defence, not from sympathy with the Cotton States, which had initiated the movement. But their whole people were not content. The majority which they tricked into their support at the polls, gave them the form of license to complete the work of ruin, for the time being, but left a minority too large and too loyal to render it enduring. The day of deliverance is already near at hand, and we much mistake the traditions of the people, east and west of the Cumberland Mountain, if the minority is not suddenly converted into an overwhelming majority for the anxiously expected counter-revolution.

THE COMMANDER IN KENTUCKY.—Gen. BUELL, commanding the Department of the Ohio, seems to be the right man in the right place. He issues no *pronunciamientos*, has no spies among his Generals nor in his bed-chamber, gives the enemy no notice of his plans, does not trumpet his coming victories in advance, does not blow his own horn—but he *wins battles*. During the brief time that he has been in command of the Department he has brought the half-armed mob, which his predecessors left him, up to the highest possible state of efficiency, has had two engagements of some moment, unheralded in both cases, and won them both, and has now everything ready for the general advance—which he will make just as soon as he disposes of one or two other side issues in Kentucky. He is too wise to move forward on Bowling Green, and leave such formidable bodies as those of ZOLLICOFFER, MARSHALL and others in his rear. Gen. BUELL'S tactics are peculiar. He never sends a small body of volunteers to assail a "superior force." When he dispatched Col. GARFIELD against HUMPHREY MARSHALL, a fortnight ago, he gave him a much larger and better equipped force than the rebels had—and the rout of the rebels and the possession of Prestonburgh was the result. When he sent Gen. THOMAS to form a union with Gen. SCHOEPF, he made sure that the force of these two Generals should be "superior" to the rebel force; and these Generals knew a way of drawing ZOLLICOFFER out of his intrenchments; and the defeat of the rebels and the glorious result at Somerset and on the Cumberland is the result. These things give us great confidence in BUELL'S future operations. The ablest General in the South, Gen. ALBERT S. JOHNSTON, is his opponent at Bowling Green; but the loyal General probably knows as much as the rebel—and has a "superior force" to work with. Gen. BUELL has evidently large organs of secretiveness, caution, calculation, large pluck, and not a little science. The work he has to do will call out all the forces of his nature; but we have not a doubt, judging by the past, that he is capable of the work.

Brummagem and Brighton.

It is rarely the outside observer has an opportunity to sound the opinions of the English people. In England far less than in America does the Press reflect the sense of the masses; and when Parliamentary orators go down to their constituents, to deliver themselves upon the urgent topics of the moment, the audience is very apt to be packed like an unfair jury, and not only the resolutions, and vote of thanks, but the very cheers, come in by preconcert. By the latest arrival from Europe, however, we are favored with two unmistakably fair expressions of what "the people" think upon the American difficulty, and the right attitude of England. There was a public meeting at Brighton, and a public meeting at Birmingham, to both of which resolutions favoring a reference of the *Trent* question to arbitration were submitted, and there were speeches made by influential people, arguing for and against those resolutions. In Brighton, the arbitration policy prevailed by a unanimous vote; in Birmingham, it was bowled down by a large majority, and a declaration adopted favoring a support of the action taken or proposed by the Ministry. An attempt to procure a reversal of this judgment was at once quelled. At Brighton, there was a disposition to take the most friendly view of the subject; at Birmingham, which returns to Parliament Mr. JOHN BRIGHT, that friend of peace and of America, and the dauntless champion of the rectitude of our struggle with rebellion, the hostility to this country was undisguised, and the decision in favor of the Government was just so much sympathy with the known belligerent yearnings of the Premier.

The explanation of this notable antithesis is easy. It throws light on the two sides—one always sunny and wholesome, the other unpleasantly shaded—of John Bull's private character. Brighton is not a manufacturing town. Its population is in no degree dependent upon a foreign market—there is no industry to be paralyzed by the civil war in America—an unfriendly tariff does not close half its shops, and turn more than half its population, idle and malcontent, into the streets. To a community thus unbiased by self-interest, a question like that of peace or war upon the *Trent* provocation, addresses itself as to an impartial tribunal, and is judged fairly. There are no resentments to gratify—there is no pecuniary gain to be sought—the verdict is tinged by highly proper and unexceptionable jealousy of the national dignity, but is affected in no degree by merely commercial considerations.

But "Brummagem," unlike Brighton, is a town of factories. BURKE called it the "toy-shop of Europe," for in his time it had not fairly risen from the manufacture of playthings to the fabrication of arms. Its soul, so to speak, was not above buttons, and it enjoyed an unenviable distinction for producing such deceptive wares as the famous spectacles which the sage Jenkinson imposed upon Moses at the Fair. Aided, however, by the inventions and presence of WATT and BOULTON, it has expanded and elevated its plane of industry, until at this moment Birmingham is, of all places in the world, the most famous for its manufactures of every form of hardware, the specialty of cutlery being alone left to Sheffield. As America was the most profitable market for its peculiar manufactures, the approach of the war was witnessed with mixed feelings by the makers of Brummagem wares. On the one hand, the demand for arms would unquestionably give double employment to workers in that line; on the other, the demand for the thousand and one other articles of manufacture would necessarily decline very seriously. Pending the doubts, agents of the already ripe rebellion appeared full-handed to buy all the weapons they could turn out; and Birmingham was at once sympathetic with the South, and not indisposed to hostilities. Then came the Morrill Tariff, enacted by the odious North to coerce England, and containing a clause substantially excluding from the transatlantic markets, all the manufactures of their shops, arms excepted, the bulk of which were unhappily pledged to the rebels. The declaration of neutrality followed, but was so loosely enforced that an occasional steamer could be dispatched with muskets to a Southern port loosely blockaded; and there was still this fragment of traffic left. But when the affair of the *Nashville*, followed by that of the *Trent*, gave rigor to the laws, the wrong inflicted upon Birmingham was complete. And we cannot doubt that while this keen appreciation of its losses has afflicted it, it has been tantalized by a vision of Southern trade, as it might be, if the blockade were opened and free trade in arms and plantation tools established. The losses and the possibilities alike appeal directly to the self-interest of the people. The war damages them, and they would see it ended; the Morrill Tariff destroys them, and they would see the Northern States punished; the South offers Free Trade and open ports and markets, they would see the blockade terminated and the independence of the South acknowledged. And thus the borough of the Parliamentary Apostle of Peace, becomes the backer of that venerable fighting-cock, Lord PALMERSTON, and the advocate of an American war.

These contrarieties are only noteworthy, we repeat, as they exemplify the true sentiments of the British people. They are ready, as a rule, to approve a policy indicated by humanity and universal beneficence, provided they are unsupplied with arguments to strip it of that lofty pretension. But a careful consultation of self-interest is too apt to supply those arguments. In our own case, there was enough of doubt whether or not we proposed to ourselves ends in which mankind was interested, to give them entire liberty of action, and we therefore see Birmingham and its workmen keen for an assault upon America, and Brighton, representative of the disinterested masses of the British people, disposed to regard the American cause with favor, and averse from any unfriendly interference. The contrast is striking and instructive.

THE PUBLIC LOANS AND UNITED STATES CURRENCY.—We learn from Washington this morning that the House Committee of Ways and Means, who adhere to their preference for the Treasury Note bill for a United States Currency as a legal tender, (prepared before the recent conference with the Bank gentlemen from this and other cities,) have harmonized with Mr. Secretary CHASE, and will, in a day or two, report the bill to the House. Mr. CHASE accepts the measure as the most available means for the present crisis, with an additional section to authorize the loans asked for in his recent report, and into which all Treasury notes and other demands upon the Government will be convertible. It will be noticed from our dispatch that the legal tender will be made an indispensable feature of the Currency notes, and will no doubt be passed by Congress, while the loans are made to bear the uniform rate of 6 per cent., irredeemable for twenty years, unless a provision should be added for their repurchase by the Government at any time after five years.

This result we believe will be cordially accepted by the whole country, not only as best for the Treasury, but as giving the National sanction and impress to a uniform currency for the convenience of the people. The division of sentiment among even our banking people is and has been more apparent than real, and the opposition of a few among them more pertinacious at Washington than formidable nearer home. They number, probably, less than one-sixth the bank officers of the City of New-York, while outside this circle the popularity of the measure is unquestionable, as Mr. CHASE will no doubt learn direct to-day from Sub-Treasurer CISCO, who went to Washington last evening.

BRILLIANT ATTEMPT ON AMERICAN CREDULITY.—Some wiseacre has taken the trouble to telegraph the following paragraph from London to Queenstown, for instant transmission to the American Press:

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 4.

The *Morning Advertiser* asserts that Gen. SCOTT, during his stay in Paris, offered to the Emperor NAPOLEON Lower Canada, if he (the Emperor) would side with the United States.

The *Morning Advertiser* is the last paper in London which any intelligent person would quote as authority for anything. It is the New-York *Herald* of London. It is known there as the publican's paper, being owned by the beer-brewers, liquor dealers and grog-shop keepers of the city, and being managed exclusively in their interest. It lives by "sensation" paragraphs, and has no more scruple in inventing and publishing the most absurd and ridiculous *canards* than the sheet which holds the same position here. It finds its advantage in so doing in precisely the same way. There is a very large class of newspapers in London as in New-York, who seek the gratification of a morbid curiosity, who want something startling and "spicy," and would care not one straw whether it is true or false. The *Advertiser* accordingly has a very large circulation—larger than any other paper in London, except the *Times*. But the man who should quote it in London as authority for anything higher than the price of beer, or the amount of strychnine which can safely be put into gin, would be stared at as a curiosity. We advise BARNUM to get hold of the man who thought anything in its columns worth telegraphing to the United States. He could make a fortune by showing him through England.

ENGLISH MISREPRESENTATION.—The London *Saturday Review*, of the latest date, seems to be greatly distressed at the prospect that, after all, peace will be preserved between England and the United States. Its hatred of Democracy is so intense, and the chance of gratifying it seemed so near at hand, that disappointment would be doubly severe. It is still doing its best to distort and misrepresent everything done by our Government toward preserving peace. And we must be prepared for a tremendous outburst of vexation and wrath on its part when it shall finally hear of the surrender of SLIDELL and MASON.

Among its minor arts for exciting hatred and hostility is a systematic falsification of the views of leading American journals. In its issue of Jan. 4 it states that "the New-York TIMES, with truly American judgment, announces that all English investments in the States *will be confiscated* in the case of a rupture." This is precisely the opposite of the fact. When this question was first mooted we took pains to refute the assumption, and quoted a clause from the treaty of 1799, by which it is expressly declared that, in the event of war, debts due by the people of one country to the other shall *not* be forfeited or confiscated, and this clause is still unrepealed.

SENSIBLE LEGISLATION ON THE NEWSPAPER TAX.—Mr. COLFAX, who yesterday, in a speech defending his proposed postal tax upon newspapers, stated that he expected a "mountain would fall upon and crush" him, and heroically proclaimed his willingness to submit, *pro bono publico*, to the "crushing" process, has had the mortification to see his measure disposed of in a far less formidable way—namely, by being laid on the table. At the same time there are indications that a plan is being matured at once just, practical and efficacious. Mr. MORRILL stated that the Committee of Ways and Means had in contemplation to propose a bill levying a tax in some form—perhaps by stamps—on all newspapers, and also on telegraphic communications. He did not announce what shape the scheme would assume: but this is undoubtedly the right direction for legislative action. A suitable bill, embodying this principle, will give satisfaction both to the reading public and to newspaper proprietors, and when reduced to legal form, will have the effect to produce the desired replenishment of the treasury, at least to the amount of three or four millions, without the cumbersome and vexatious accompaniments of Mr. COLFAX'S bill.

AMERICANIZATION OF FOREIGNERS BY THE WAR.—We see with the greatest satisfaction that a resolution has been introduced into the Senate instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the propriety of so amending the naturalization laws as to confer rights of citizenship on foreigners who may serve in the war. Nothing can be more proper, and the proposition will undoubtedly have the hearty concurrence of all right-feeling Americans. If it be made to take the form that the certificate of honorable discharge at the end of the war shall stand as an instrument of naturalization, it will be a simple and effective formulating of the law.

There are over a hundred thousand foreign-born soldiers in our army this day—many scores of thousands of them unnaturalized. But surely no legal formality can do that towards Americanizing men which is done by the consecrating baptism of blood which they receive in the war for the Republic. No matter where he was born, no matter what language he speaks, the man who has risked his life in defence of Democratic Government in the United States is an *American*—wholly and absolutely, body and soul—affiliated to the soil and identified with the honor and the destiny of the Republic. It may well be accounted one of the chief compensations of the war that its final results will be not only to restore geographic and political unity to the country, but to work out a far more enduring, intense and spiritual unity of the diverse ethnic elements that compose our vast and hospitable nationality. What generations of ordinary experience would not have done toward Americanizing our foreign population is accomplished at one stroke by the fusing power of a common patriotism. The value of this in the future history of the country can hardly be over-estimated. There's a divinity that shapes our ends; and it will be among the grandest Providential overrulings of human affairs that the secession war, begun with a view to introduce into our Government the enfeebling principle of endless division and disintegration, will result in solidifying and consolidating our National Unity.

ENGLISH INTRIGUE ON THE CONTINENT—AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA AND RUSSIA ON THE TRENT CASE.—Advices from Washington, which will be found among our telegraphic dispatches this morning, put a new and not very welcome construction on the views of the *Trent* case, which various continental cabinets have seen fit to reduce to form and present to our Government. It appears that it was English intrigue and English influence that called forth the declarations of both Austria and Prussia. England gave the word and Austria and Prussia obediently followed her beck. We have already pointed out that these diplomatic manifestoes unfairly represented our position in the matter—putting absolute right on the side of Great Britain, and absolute wrong on the side of the United States. This animus is perfectly accounted for by the revelations of our correspondent, though it places those two Governments in the attitude of servilely following the *bidding* of England. There was some propriety in the prompt declaration of France—she was interested, indirectly at least, if not directly in the case: but it can hardly be expected that we are to receive in the most gracious of moods the ready-made international wisdom of every continental sovereignty.

Happily there is one European Government which England is neither able to court nor cow. Russia, solicited like the rest by the British Government, has steadily refused to pronounce in favor of the dictatorial policy of England. The Czar has presented no note on the case, and he will present none—preferring to preserve a dignified silence. When last he spoke it was a word of cheer and sympathy; now that he is unable to speak for us, he will at least not raise his voice against us. Nothing is more to be regretted than the present condition of our diplomacy, which leaves us without a constant and fully-competent representative at the friendly Court of St. Petersburgh.

LEGISLATIVE CORRUPTION.—The Attorney of Albany County has complied with the requisition of the Legislature for the testimony taken in the case of F. S. LITTLEJOHN, charged last Winter with corrupt practices in influencing legislation. The testimony only proves, what no member of the Legislature with average intelligence doubts, the existence of systematized corruption in every avenue and hall of the State Capitol. Officers of the Assembly were, last Winter, the treasurers of funds, designed to pervert the course of legislation, or were induced under ingenious pretenses to become the recipients of donations, for which the donor looked for some equivalent in the way of promoting their particular measures. There is, we are glad to say, no distinct evidence that money has been paid to members of either house to secure their votes. We are expected to believe the influence and activity of lobby agents, their powers of suasion and remonstrance, and such little helps on the part of Clerks as calling bills out of time, or having them engrossed for passage with unusual promptitude, have alone been the objects of purchase. But so dense and prevalent an atmosphere of corruption can hardly leave the members themselves free from unwholesome taint of suspicion at least; and if out of this disclosure any means of purification can be extracted, let it be at once presented and used. The present Legislature has its own character for good or evil to make. Can it better facilitate its task than by exorcising the lobby?

DEPUTATIONS TO WASHINGTON.—A misapprehension prevails of the nature of the business which took Mr. Collector BARNEY, Mr. Assistant Treasurer CISCO and Mayor OPDYKE to Washington yesterday evening, and of that which calls Messrs. STUART BROWN, ROBERT B. MINTURN, SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, and F. S. WINSTON there to-day. Mr. BARNEY and Mr. CISCO go merely upon matters connected with their departments; the other gentlemen, as a deputation from the Associate Members of the Sanitary Commission in this City, to press certain important measures upon the attention of Congress. The visit of these distinguished citizens to the National Capital has not the financial purpose which is attributed to it,—though doubtless such men can hardly be in

Washington at a time like the present and not be consulted upon finance. But the Committee of Ways and Means has decided definitively upon the principal measures which it will recommend to Congress; and we believe wisely; and advice upon this point would be at least superfluous.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

The Session of Monday Evening—Trying to Reduce the Expenses—An Improvement in the Manner of Foreclosing Mortgages—An Unfavorable Report on the New-York Passenger and Baggage Express Company Bill—State Lands in the City—The Littlejohn Bribery Case, etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1862.

Both Houses met pursuant to adjournment last evening, and, verily, if all similar adjournments are to be followed by the display of such earnestness, they may be considered a good thing. Everything moved quietly and in the usual routine, until Mr. STETSON, of the Judiciary Committee, began to produce the result of their labors during the recess, in the shape of reports on various bills and petitions. The very sensible idea seems so have possessed this Committee, that it is possible to legislate too much, and that it is best "to leave well enough alone," without complicating legal processes with a host of innovations, to the complete confounding of the mass of people, and the emolument of the craft that thrives by legal technicalities. The conclusion is all the more honorable to the Committee, in that it is made up mostly of gentlemen of that craft.

The first thing that elicited debate was the report against the bill to do away with publishing the session laws in two papers of each county. It was claimed, on the one hand, that this involved a useless expense to the State of some $20,000, inasmuch as the newspapers rarely fulfilled their contract, and always charged the full amount allowed by law, and even if they did, it was of no use, as the bound volumes of the laws were deposited with every town clerk, almost as soon as the newspapers published them, and were of easy reference. On the other hand, it was claimed that the county paper was the only channel of information to many, and that laws of a purely local nature were surer to be observed if made known through this channel, than if kept shut up between leather covers in lawyers' and town clerks' offices; that even if this sum was considered in the light of a bonus to the country Press, it was but a small sum for the State to pay for sustaining an engine of so much importance to her welfare and prosperity, and should not be withdrawn. It will be observed that the arguments on either side were not all vastly important, and the plea was made that it was of no use to lumber up the General Orders with bills of this kind, when matters of so much gravity were waiting for a hearing. The "Ayes and Noes" were called for, and only *seven* were found opposed to the report of the Committee.

Next came up the manner of foreclosing mortgages. The Committee thought that this law had been doctored so much already that it was not very valuable, and that the proposed amendment, namely, the giving to a notice posted into the town clerk's book all the force of all other forms of notice now demanded, would not help the matter any. It was claimed "*per contra*," that this amendment was only intended to give a legal force to a form of notice that now had none, and in addition to the other forms, but the House did not see it in this light, and sustained the Committee.

Mr. STETSON next reported against the "New-York Passenger and Baggage Express Company" bill, as *very objectionable*, in that it contained provisions obnoxious to the *fundamental* principles of all good law. Mr. SCHOLEFIELD, who introduced the bill, complained that the action was hasty—that common courtesy, at least, would have demanded that the one who introduced the bill should have had a chance to appear before the Committee, and have a chance to show his petitions in favor of it, and to point out the reasons in its favor; and he moved its recommittal to the Committee for this purpose. On this motion quite an animated contest sprung up. Mr. STETSON claimed that it was the duty of the Committee, when they found a bill of this nature, involving the transgression of the plainest principles of law, to report against it forthwith, and not waste their own time, or that of the House, in dallying with it, until "favorable influences" might be brought to bear upon them. The Committee were opposed to the entire principle of this bill and so reported at once. At Mr. HULBURD's suggestion, the bill was read, and its provisions were found something in this wise: Said Company to have a capital of $50,000, to be increased, as they saw fit, *ad libitum*, by increments of $100,000; to have directors, as many, or as few, as they chose; to own and run as many vehicles as they pleased; to own real estate not to exceed $200,000 at the start—rather a bold operation, by the way, with a cash capital of only $50,000; to have all the rights of hackney coaches at steamboat landings and like places; to have a graduated scale of fares—these were fair and reasonable—and to be compelled to have all their vehicles licensed, and the licenses renewed yearly. The bill was evidently very sweeping in its provisions and entirely unfit for passage, but Mr. SCHOLEFIELD claimed that *something* of the kind was needed, and was going on to discuss the merits of the measure, but was ruled out of order by the Speaker—Mr. ALVORD, in the Chair—as all discussion of the body of the bill was irrelevant to the motion to recommit. The same rule was applied to other speakers. Mr. SMITH, of New-York, avouched that this bill had been going the rounds of the House for several years, and had rarely fallen into such hospitable hands. He thought the citizens of New-York opposed entirely to the bill. Mr. PHELPS, of New-York, desired, before the vote was taken, to thank the Judiciary Committee for the manner in which they had disposed of the bill. Mr. PIERCE thought that every man should have a hearing, no matter whether the House was opposed to his plea or not, and that he discovered in the alacrity of the members from New-York to oppose the bill, an acknowledgment of "*judgment*."

After some further discussion, the vote was taken by Yeas and Nays, and the Committee were sustained by a vote of 51 to 41. This heavy vote against the report must not be taken as all in favor of the bill. Many voted to recommit, because they favored the idea that everyone who introduced a bill should have a chance to prove its merits, if possible, and many more voted in the same way, believing that some action was necessary, and that perhaps this bill *might* be amended, section by section, so as to remove its bad features, and make it just what is needed. *Very* few approved the bill as it stood. After this matter was decided the House adjourned.

The Senate was in Committee of the Whole on several bills, but nothing of especial importance came up.

In the Senate this morning, a memorial from the Land Office was received in regard to certain unsold lots belonging to the State, and situated near the Battery in New-York City, asking for power to sell the same to other parties than the City, according to the customary routine, providing that the property owners in the immediate vicinity have the refusal of them until a certain date at the appraisal.

In the House, the all-absorbing question was the return of the District Attorney to the resolution of the House, asking for the testimony taken in regard to corruption in the last Legislature. The report was very rich in its disclosures, and was listened to with very marked attention by the House and crowded galleries.

The bills which seem to have had the most money expended upon them, were the Post-office bill, of your City, and the Broadway Railroad bill. The names of two members of the present House appeared—Messrs. SAXE and ALVORD—and the names of FRED. S. LITTLEJOHN, SESSIONS, a partner of the Senator of the same name last year; G. W. BULL, reporter for the *Commercial Advertiser*; the Sergeant-at-Arms, and the Journal Clerk of the last House, appeared prominently through the report. From $10,000 to $20,000 seemed to have changed hands among the witnesses, with a surprising forgetfulness, on their part, of names, dates, amounts or services rendered, and the most natural supposition is that it was used illegitimately. The mention of Mr. SAXE's name was incidental, apparently, and it did not appear upon the face of the report that he was in any way compromised. At all events, he did not think it worth his while to make any explanation, and it is quite possible that none is necessary. Among the checks sworn to, as drawn upon the Albany State Bank, was one to Mr. ALVORD for $1,000, and in the testimony LITTLEJOHN says he may have given Mr. ALVORD a check to that amount. Immediately upon the finishing of the report, Mr. ALVORD rose to a question of privilege, and made an explanation of his connection with the matter, which will be found in your report of the proceedings.

Mr. PIERCE, who offered the first resolution, after an explanation of his motives and some remarks upon the reciprocal nature of corruption, injuring both corruptors and corrupted, offered a resolution that the whole subject go to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, with power to send for persons and papers, and instructions to devise some means, if possible, for the future.

After further debate, involving an explanation, by Mr. PHELPS, of New-York, of the part of the Chamber of Commerce in the matter, and an attempt to shut off further debate by the previous question, the whole subject was referred to the next Committee of the Whole for further ventilation and discussion. There the matter rests for the present.

This matter has caused a shaking among the members of the lobby, and being taken up thus in earnest early in the session, it is to be hoped that it will be handled thoroughly and effectually, to the perfect exposition of past transgressions, and the prevention of further ones of the same sort.

I desire now to rise to a question of privilege, viz.: the correction of one or two typographical errors, and of an unintentional misstatement of my own. Your compositors, several days since, made me speak of the "prompt *mediation* of MASON and SLIDELL," when I did speak of their prompt *rendition*. Then, again, in my letter of Friday, I appeared to speak of the departure of the gallant *Seventy-ninth* Regiment, when I should have spoken of the *Seventy-sixth*. The Seventy-ninth have already proved their aptitude for active service, both at the lamentable rout of Bull Run and the more glorious victory at Port Royal Ferry, and I should be very sorry, even by letter, to have kept them in a camp of instruction all this time. My own mistake was in my letter of Friday, with reference to the passage of certain resolutions introduced by Mr. STETSON. I spoke of them as resolutions of instruction to our Senators and Representatives, while, in fact, those resolutions were passed, and noticed by me the day previous, and these were, in a sense, additional, and called upon the Committee on Militia to report, as soon as possible, bills for arming and enrolling the State militia, and also what expenditures are necessary for the same, and the construction of defences at New-York and along the frontier.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The following is the Special Committee on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad: Messrs. Ramsey, Connolly, Angel and Farrar.

A memorial for fortifications at the mouth of the Genesee River was received.

A communication from the Commissioners of the Land Office was presented, asking for a law to authorize the sale of lands held by the same title as Washington Market. Referred to the delegates from the City of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. BRADLEY, for incorporating a bank of savings and endowments in New-York City.

Mr. MURPHY presented a bill that provides that no person shall be permitted to appear before any Justice or Justices of the Peace, or before the Police Justice in Kings County, as the attorney of any party, unless he is an Attorney and Counselor-at-Law at the Supreme Court. Any violation of this provision is hereby declared a misdemeanor on the part of the Justice permitting the same.

Mr. CLARK introduced a bill to amend the fifth section of the "Bill in relation to the Courts of Special Sessions, Courts of Sessions and Police Courts," passed 1859, by adding the following words:

"A writ of error may issue in term or vacation out of said Court of Sessions to the Supreme Court, at any time within two years after judgment, in the same manner that other writs of error are issued, and the proceedings thereon shall be the same as set forth in article 2, title 6, chapter 2, of the fourth part of the Revised Statutes, so far as the same can be made applicable; and the clerk shall set forth a copy of all papers used in the hearing in his return to said Supreme Court."

Mr. WELLAND moved to refer the subject of capital punishment in the Governor's Message, to the Judiciary Committee. Carried.

The bill supplementary to the act to continue Flatbush-avenue, was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. TRUMAN introduced a bill to amend the Usury law. It provides that when more than seven per cent. is charged, the loaner shall only forfeit the interest, and double the amount charged in usury.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The House was occupied until 12¼ o'clock considering general orders. No bills of interest were acted on.

Mr. CODDINGTON gave notice of a bill to allow any tax-payer to maintain action against a public officer guilty of malfeasance of office, and to allow mortgagors to redeem lands within a certain time after the sale.

Mr. MCLEOD gave notice of a Spring-street Railroad bill.

Mr. TALMAN—To fix the compensation of the New-York public officers.

The District-Attorney of Albany County sent in the report of evidence of the Grand Jury in the case of the indictment of F. S. LITTLEJOHN, for bribery. After opposition by Mr. SCHOLEFIELD, the testimony was read.

To Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Speaker of the House of Assembly, New-York:

On the 8th inst. I received a copy of a resolution adopted by the honorable body over which you presided, which is as follows:

Resolved, That the District-Attorney of the County of Albany be requested (if not derogatory with the interests of justice) to transmit to the House a copy of the testimony before the Grand Jury of said county, recently, in the matter of an indictment involving corruption in and around the Legislature, and the expenditure of money to influence legislation.

Although the language of the resolution would seem to call for the evidence given before the Grand Jury against JAY GIBBONS, as well as that introduced against FREDERICK S. LITTLEJOHN, from the fact that the evidence in the former case was printed for the use of the House last year, I shall assume, until otherwise informed, that I am asked to transmit the evidence in the case of F. S. LITTLEJOHN, only. The following is a copy of the evidence taken by me before the Grand Jury:

John Van Antwerp, sworn, says: I am Cashier of the New-York State Bank; there has an account been kept in our bank by a man by the name of Wm. Baldwin; Mr. Baldwin, between the first days of January and April last deposited in the New-York State Bank about $10,000; I have a number of checks drawn by Mr. Baldwin; they are the following:

The following are the checks drawn and paid at the New-York State Bank, Albany: H. H. Coates, $50; Hugh Hastings, $1,000; A. Van Vechten, $250; George W. Bull, $200; L. B. Sessions, $5,500; C. D. Easton, $25; C. S. Underwood, $175; "Self," $250; W. W. Baldwin, $100; "Self," $50; A. D. Barber, $100; Draft New-York City Bank, $1,000; "Self," $50; S. H. Sweetland, $100; S. H. Sweetland, $100; "Self," $100; F. S. Littlejohn, $500; "Self," $100; John Simmons, $30; J. Johnson, $60; C. Bright, $35; E. H. Powell, $233 99; William G. Lord, $100; John Simmons, $60; William G. Lord; $100; "Self," $150; F. S. Littlejohn, $100; William G. Lord, $200; J. H. Oliphant, $88 70; S. Ostrander, $300; F. S. Littlejohn, $100; Stetson & Co., $150.

William Baldwin, sworn, testifies: I reside in Oswego; I keep an account at the New-York State Bank at the present time; have made deposits there and drawn against them to the amount of about $20,000; I should think from the 1st of January, 1861, to the 1st of May following; during the session of the last Legislature, I was a few times at the Capitol; I did not use my influence in favor of or against any measure; I had one or two matters before Committees, which did not come up for action; I took no interest in the New-York Post-office bill. (Checks shown witness.) I signed such checks; I gave F. S. Littlejohn some checks; I delivered Hastings' check for $1,000 to F. S. Littlejohn; when I delivered the check to Littlejohn there was no understanding on my part as to what was to be done with the money; I owed Littlejown for money I had of him; I have no memorandum which will enable me to determine the amount of money I had of him; I gave no evidence of the borrowing; I have no idea of the amount of money I paid on the date of Hastings' check; I drew a check for L. B. Sessions for $5,500; L. B. Sessions is a brother of W. L. Sessions, late Senator; I did not deliver the check to Sessions, nor know whether it was delivered to him or not; I signed the check at the instance of Mr. Littlejohn; I kept an account at the New-York State Bank, and Littlejohn occasionally had money which I deposited.

Mr. Baldwin at first objected to relating the transactions between Littlejohn and himself, stating as a reason that he supposed the Grand Jury had no power to require him to state his private business transactions.

Frederick S. Littlejohn, sworn, testified: I don't recollect the amount I gave Mr. Baldwin to deposit in the New-York State Bank; it might have been $15,000 or more; he was my debtor from the 1st of January, 1861, to the 2d of April of the same year; I kept no bank account; I was interested in the passage of bills before the last Legislature, as any public man would be; I was interested in all Canal measures; I was interested in Brooklyn City Railroads—in amendments to the Charter and other Brooklyn City matters; I was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and was selected by the Committee of that body to prevent the removal of the Post-office site.

Mr. Littlejohn, at this stage of the proceedings, asked the Foreman of the Grand Jury whether he was bound to answer the questions of the District Attorney.

The District-Attorney put the question—State the names of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to whom you have referred.

The Foreman decided the question to be a proper one.

Littlejohn answered: Caleb Barstow, A. A. Low & Brothers, Captain E. Morgain Tillotson of the firm of Shaffins, Tillotson & Co.; there might have been one or two more; I was to prevent its removal, and I succeeded; there was no money raised to be distributed among the Members of the Legislature; what money was disbursed I disbursed myself, employing counsel, and in other legitimate ways; the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce raised about $10,000 for my personal expenses, and for Mr. Ruggles, Mr. Stiles, and local counsel.

I gave the money to Mr. Baldwin to deposit to his credit, to be drawn on his checks; Mr. Baldwin didn't give a check to any member, or any one connected with the Legislature, by my direction, for any services done in his official capacity; I never directly or indirectly paid money to any member of the Senate or House to secure the passage of the bill; I know I paid L. B. Sessions large sums of money as counsel, for services as lobby agent, if you choose so to call it; the check drawn April 2, 1861, for $5,500, is not in my handwriting; the check to Eastman for $25, to Coates $50, Hastings $1,000, to Underwood $175, and to Van Vechten for $250, are not in my handwriting; I presume the check to Sessions was for counsel fees and services; Mr. Sweatland was instructed by me to request Baldwin to draw checks on my account; Sweatland resides in Crescent, Saratoga County; Mr. Baldwin had a *carte blanche* to draw checks as he pleased.

The $1,000 check was given to Mr. Hastings to use his influence as a lobbyist.

There was twice the amount of money spent to prevent its passage that there was to effect its passage. The property was sold for $150,000. New-York merchants raised $50,000, and paid it to the Dutch Church.

I ordered George W. Bull paid $200 for using his influence as a lobbyist, and to prevent his opposition to the bill. I ordered a check for $50 to be given to H. H. Coats for lobbying.

I can't explain in any other way than I was to pay when the bill passed, and when that was effected those I had employed wanted their pay. That is the way the checks were drawn on one day.

A. D. Barber received $100, and it was in payment for influence he exerted.

Thomas G. Alvord staid here about a month, almost the entire Winter; I may have paid him a thousand dollars; I know I was treading on delicate ground, and I had no understanding with any one; I had contracts with parties that if certain bills were passed certain moneys should be paid, and I paid it; L. B. Sessions said he could influence five or six lobyists and certain members; he did not name them.

C. D. Easton testified: I was Sergeant-at-arms of the Assembly at the last session of the Legislature; I had a check for $25 on a Mr. Baldwin, and I got the money for it; I don't know what the check was for; Sweatland gave me the check and said Littlejohn had sent it to me; I know nothing about the amount of money disbursed on this Post-office bill. Witness declined answering the question, "Did you receive any money during the session of the Legislature except that you have mentioned, aside from your salary or fees?" He did not think he was compelled to be a witness against himself. The foreman decided the question to be a proper one, and advised the witness to answer.

Answer—I recollect receiving $100 from Mr. Ward, of New-York, for doing work outside, furnishing documents, and urging members in to see that there was a full house; this was on the Broadway Railroad bill; he gave me that to spend among the boys; he gave me $50 at two different times; *I occasionally treated the members*, but did not talk to them about the bill; I was in favor of the bill. The witness further testified that $400 was all in addition he ever received while in the Legislature.

Silas H. Sweatland resides in Troy, testified that he used his influence to a certain extent, to effect the passage of the New-York Post-office Bill; receiving $45 for ten days work; he believed from F. S. Littlejohn; his impression was that the checks for Geo. W. Bull, L. B. Sessions, Cornelius S. Underwood, C. D. Easton, H. H. Coates, Hugh Hastings and A. Van Vechten, were filled out at the Delavan House, at Mr. Littlejohn's rooms; his memory is they were not all filled out in one day; the body of the checks were in witnesses handwriting; did not know who gave the information as to the amount to be filled up in; Mr. Alvord and Mr. Littlejohn occupied the room where the checks were filled up; it was known as Alvord's and Littlejohn's room; I did not know for what these checks were made out; delivered a number of envelopes, but don't know that any of them contained checks; delivered letters to Hastings at different times, from different parties; don't know what they contained; I delivered envelopes to C. S. Underwood; don't know what they contained; had no recollection at whose suggestion the checks to Underwood were filled out; Bull was a reporter; did not know what services the checks were for; did not think they were signed in blank by Baldwin; witness was asked to fill them out, but don't know by whom; there might be better memories than his; had conversed with Saxe and Ball, of Rensselaer, and Sumner, of Saratoga, on the subject of the passage of the Post-office bill.

L. B. Session deposed: He was one of the clerks of the Senate, but "resigned" about Jan. 17; he was interested in the New-York Post-office bill; received money on its passage; had no prior understanding as to the amount; drew it on check given him by F. S. Littlejohn; it was $5,000 or $6,000, (witness identified the check for $5,500;) the services he rendered was to argue for the bill wherever he happened to be; could not tell how long he was engaged on it; did not expend a dollar of the money among the members of the Legislature; his brother Walter L. Session, a Senator, was his law partner; don't recollect disbursing a dollar to affect the passage of the bill; might have paid something to an outsider to affect its passage, but do not recollect; did not pay any sum to any member of either House, or go to any Senator or Assemblyman to "Horseshed," had known Littlejohn before; saw no objection to receiving $5,500; took it as a matter of course.

Did not know but he had received a little for helping on the New-York Chamberlain's bill, but don't recollect the amount, nor of whom received; it could not have been a great deal; should know the gentleman who paid him, but did not recollect the name; received it in the Delavan, but did not know in whose room; roomed with his brother occasionally at the Delavan, and slept with Prendergast (member from Chautauqua;) thought the money for the Chamberlain's bill was not in a check; it might have been as much as a thousand dollars; spoke to the man who paid him about the money before he received it; did not do much of anything for the Chamberlain's bill, but think his brother voted for it; thinks he never spoke with his brother in favor of either bill; did not receive money for the Broadway Railroad bill; did not receive as much as $10,000 during last session; may have received $8,000; could not say he did not, but was not quite clear; did not remember receiving money for lobbying in 1860; gave up the clerkship of $1,000 a session because it did not pay. Witness said: "I want to make a statement to the Grand Jury, *because there has been a little suspicion that way, that I received money to give to my brother.* I want to say that I never gave him a cent, and never spoke to him upon the subject of these bills, with a view of influencing him upon these bills."

George W. Bull, sworn: Was correspondent last year for the *Commercial Advertiser*; was in attendance on the Legislature as such correspondent; kept a general observation as to what was going on, to make up his letters from; took special interest in some bills; bill to enlarge Erie County jail limits was one; had a friend on the limits, and did not know how soon he might be there himself; might have interested himself in a dozen bills; did not receive money in reference to the New-York Post-office bill; *received $250, but did not know where he got it; found the check in his hat*; his hat was on his desk; believed Fred. Littlejohn put the check in his hat, but would not swear; was to receive compensation, not for going for the bill, but to let it alone; was going to oppose it, but changed his views; had opposed it some, but the batteries were silenced; his facts and figures were lost or mislaid; don't think he received any money on the City Chamberlain bill, for he was not in the ring; expected to received something on the Broadway Railroad bill, but was badly disappointed, as in 1860, when he was promised $5,000, and did not get it; don't know who promised it.

Cornelius S. Underwood, Journal Clerk of House, sworn—Had not any bills in charge last session; never received any compensation for furthering the passage of bills; received extra compensation for engrossing: it was his duty to see bills were sent to the Senate and Governor; received compensation on several bills; the Cab bill and Post-office bill among the number; did not recollect about the Chamberlain bill; received $10 for the Cab bill, he believed, for his attention to the bill, but did not recollect from whom; it was a short, stout, full-faced man; received money occasionally for courtesies as Journal Clerk, and never refused it; received a check for $175 from Mr. Littlejohn, $20 was for printing, and the rest, he believed, was a present for getting the bill up to the Senate and to the Governor promptly; he was frequently asked to do a thousand inconvenient things, not pertaining to his duty, and for this received presents; Mr. Littlejohn spoke about bill to witness in the cloak-room.

The witness explained the routine through which bills go. *Some were read during the last session, out of their order, without the knowledge of the House.* He had received a present of $5 from a gentleman whose name he did not know, who opposed the repeal of the Sunday law. Received $20 from the Clerk of Mr. Hawes, Comptroller of New-York City, for engrossing and comparing a bill. Paid out $10 of it for engrossing. Received a number of small presents, but not so much as $50 from any except Littlejohn. Chief Decker, of New-York, gave him a new hat; don't think he received $500 during the session; received money each session, but could not recollect any of the persons from whom it came.

Abraham Van Vechten sworn—Is an Attorney and Counselor; frequently acted as counsel for bills before the Legislature; was employed by F. S. Littlejohn on the New-York Post-office bill, and charged $250 for his services; never in his life paid any money directly or indirectly to any member of the Legislature to influence legislation.

The evidence before the Grand Jury, embraced in the report of the District-Attorney of Albany County, having been read, Mr. PIERCE offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the communication of the District-Attorney and accompanying evidence, be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, with authority to send for persons and papers, and to give such parties as feel themselves aggrieved in the matter a further hearing; and that said Committee report to this House such taction in the premises as to them shall seem fit and proper, in order to maintain the dignity and purity of legislation.

Mr. ALVORD said: Before this resolution is entertained, I rise to a question of privilege. I am somewhat relieved, on the reading of this testimony, to find that it differs from common rumor in regard to the position in which it places me. I had been told that Mr. FREDERICK S. LITTLEJOHN had deliberately sworn, before the Grand Jury of Albany County, that he had given me $1,000 for lobby services rendered by me on the New-York Post-office bill. I find, however, that he testifies to no such thing, but uses the very equivocal language that he *may have given me* $1,000 last session. I state here distinctly, and on my honor as a man, that Mr. LITTLEJOHN never did give me $1,000 for advocating the passage of the New-York Post-office bill, or for any other service. It is necessary for me to relate the history of my whole connection with Mr. LITTLEJOHN, and to state to this House what, in my opinion, is the duty of a legislator who occupies a seat in this chamber, and of those outside this House, who are legitimately interested in subjects that come before it for legislation. I have been in the habit for some years past of coming to the Capital during the Winter in relation to matters of legislation in which my own interests are involved, as well as those of my neighbors and constituents. My business has been to appear before Committees of this body, and to use arguments with gentlemen of the Legislature in regard to the subjects affecting those interests. I believe that this course is entirely legitimate and proper, and that in the arguments brought to bear upon members in respect to the questions that come before them for action, the interests of the people in all sections of the State should be represented. It is evident to all who are accustomed to reside here during a legislative session, that no one can be expected to perform these duties without receiving some compensation for his services and expenses. In receiving such compensation from those whose interests I have looked after, I have done wrong, if this House considers it to be a wrong.

When I came to this city last Winter, I found very undesirable quarters at the Delavan House, which was filled with guests. Desiring a change, I was informed that Mr. F. S. LITTLEJOHN had rooms on the ground floor, with accommodations for two persons, and that he was alone. I was previously acquainted with Mr. LITTLEJOHN, and I inquired of him whether I could be allowed to occupy those apartments with him, and obtained his consent. We were thrown together in that way. Mr. LITTLEJOHN had various measures before the Legislature in which he was interested. Being unfamiliar with parliamentary rules, he on several occasions asked my advice as to the proper course to be pursued when embarrassments in legislation arose, believing that my knowledge of the rules rendered me competent to give him such advice. On some other occasions Mr. LITTLEJOHN called on me for assistance in drawing bills, as I knew better than he knew, how to draw them so that they might come properly before the House. I performed such clerical services for him willingly, and without the remotest idea or expectation of receiving any compensation or pay from Mr. LITTLEJOHN, or that any would be offered. I did not intend to demand any, and I would have rendered the same services gratuitously to any friend. At the close of the session, when we were about parting, Mr. LITTLEJOHN came to me and said he had been paid liberally and well for the business he had done, that I had been useful to him during the session in a variety of ways, and he begged my acceptance of $200. That is all the money that I received from him, and he never asked me directly or indirectly to approach any member of the Legislature on any measure whatsoever. I trust that my character was too well known to him to make it probable that he could ever have made such a request to me, for he must have been aware that I should have spurned it with scorn and contempt. The business I did for him was legitimate and proper, and without any expectation that I should receive any compensation in return. In conclusion, permit me to remind the House that it is part of the history of this State, that before all the Committees of this Legislature, there have been found, from time to time, men who stand as high as any in the State in character and position, appearing as counsel, advocating the cause of those by whom they have been employed, and receiving large amounts in payment for their services. This has been the extent of my offending, and this is all. I need only add that let this report and testimony take whatever shape they may, I am perfectly willing it should be sifted to the very bottom, and if a word or letter of what I have here asserted is found to be untrue, I shall be willing to take my departure from among you, as not worthy of occupying a position in this body.

Mr. PHELPS—It appears, from the evidence, to be charged or implied that the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York subscribed the money used for the purpose of securing the passage of the Post-office site bill. This was not the fact. He gave a history of the purchase of the Post-office site by the General Government, showing that $50,000 was raised by merchants and property owners in the immediate vicinity of the Post-office, to make up the amount of the purchase money, $250,000. The $10,000 was raised by the same parties, and not by the Chamber of Commerce. He spoke as Vice-Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and desired to clear Messrs. MARSHALL and LOW from any share or part in the transaction. Those gentlemen have no interest in real estate there, and consequently could have no object in subscribing the money. It was raised by those who had. He had heard of this money having been raised, and he knew that the who had disbursed it had represented to the parties in interest that the bill could never be passed in Albany unless this amount was raised. He believed the Trustees of the Brick Church made up a part of the amount, and the money which was easily earned seemed to have been easily spent by the party in whose hands it was placed, among his friends.

Mr. PIERCE had felt it an ungrateful task to be instrumental in bringing this subject to light, but he had regarded it as his duty to do so. He desired to say the importance of the matter had been shown by the revelations now made. It is seen that corruption, like other crimes, acts reciprocally. It corrupts the corrupter. The Chamber of Commerce, that institution, "grand, gloomy and peculiar," that has more interest than any others in the integrity of legislation and the purity of the masses, is found originating this corruption. It is seen at the fountain-head. The Chamber of Commerce, with its vast interests, should have been the last even to wink at corruption, much less to initiate and father it. But they were not alone. The fault is in the Legislature, too, which has suffered its tools to go about and declare money *must* be raised to carry or defeat bills. In this case the money *was* raised, and the representative of the Chamber of Commerce here could tell his associates how it had been thrown away. He reviewed the conduct of the "broadcloth" gentlemen of Broadway, who had made an open assessment on property-owners, to raise a fund to bring here last session, to defeat the Broadway Railroad bill, and declared the time had arrived when such actions should be stopped.

Mr. PHELPS defended the merchants of New-York and the Chamber of Commerce from the assaults made upon them. The merchants and business men of New-York found this Post-office site the best that could be obtained, and the most central in the City. He went to Washington to arrange for the sale of the old Brick Church—authorized to sell it for $250,000. Mr. HOLT would only pay $200,000. The other $50,000 was raised by property-owners in the vicinity, so as not to have the Post-office moved up to Madison-square. They were willing to let it go to the Park, but there they could not get the land. The amount of the $10,000 was raised, not by the Chamber of Commerce, but by the Trustees of the Brick Church. They could not get the $200,000 from the Government until a bill releasing the title was obtained from the State. Parties from Albany told the Trustees they could *never* obtain the passage of the bill releasing the title *without they raised this money*. They therefore raised it, and it was not fair to charge them with corruption.

Mr. S. CHATFIELD moved the previous question Lost, 11 to 41.

Mr. ALVORD moved to refer the subject to the first Committee of the Whole.

Mr. PIERCE—There is now every latitude for debate, and the question can be discussed at once. He hoped the motion of reference would prevail.

Mr. ALVORD thought there were many members who desired to be heard, and they would, under his motion, be enabled to express their views on the question before it was referred to the Committee.

Mr. STETSON concurred with the opinion that the act of the Chamber of Commerce was a great folly. More severe words might be used. But he did not think public attention should be fixed there, to save others about this Legislature. The fountain head was here, was in the belief that the Legislature could be corrupted, and that $10,000 might be brought here with impunity to operate upon the Legislature. We find men about the Legislature receiving large amounts, without any explanation of the services they rendered. All is mystery, yet can any one doubt there was an improper use of the money. What is worse, we find the officers of this body habitually receiving presents, and possibly by them swerved from the direct duty which an honest man should perform—in abuse of the privileges of the House and the interests of the people. And is the previous question to be moved to shut off debate, and to hide the infamy from the public eye? It is beyond the power of the Legislature to make honest men out of rogues, and, therefore, publicity is all that remains to hold a check upon these men who have wormed themselves into power here. He, therefore, approved of the resolution to refer the matter to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. PRYNE thought the proper time to discuss the matter when it had gone through the hands of the Committee, and had on that ground voted for the previous question. At present there was contradictory testimony. On the one hand there was testimony given under oath before a Grand Jury; on the other there was the simple denial of persons on their words, as men. He thought an investigation proper.

The resolution to refer to the first Committee of the Whole was carried. At 2:10 the House adjourned.

Soldiers' Letters—Carelessness Somewhere.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Cannot something be done, by which those of our friends who are sacrificing everything they hold dear in this life for the maintenance of their country's honor, may be enabled to receive the many letters which are written by "loved ones at home," and which *when* received causes so much joy to the soldier's heart? We are required to prepay all letters, which we willingly do, but it is indeed hard to be obliged to pay three cents on every letter and one on each paper, and then have them sent, (if sent at all,) we know not where, certainly not where directed. Out of eight or ten letters written during the past five weeks to my husband, now stationed at Hilton Head, he had up to the eighth (8th) of January received but *two*.

Such carelessness is unpardonable, and I think it is high time our New-York Post-office, (for the fault is doubtless there,) was intrusted to the care of persons who will send the letters to the places for which they are intended. I consider that our *women* are doing a great deal for our country, in *consenting* to our husbands, and other friends, going to fight their country's battles, many perhaps *never* to return, or what is almost as bad, to be incarcerated in the prisons of the unfeeling and treacherous South, there suffering and actually perishing for the necessaries of life.

Is it asking too much to request that our letters, which cost us time and money, may be more promptly sent. It is a great trial to *most*, if not *all* of us, who are thus so necessarily separated from those we love, and whose bright faces and pleasant society we are thus deprived of. I think we ask but a slight reward, and trust the matter will be attended to by the proper authorities. By inserting this letter in your valuable paper, you will confer a favor upon one of your

SUBSCRIBERS.

Col. GARFIELD, the Kentucky hero, who so signally routed the Falstaffian HUMPHREY MARSHALL, is well known in Rensselaer County, New-York. He is still quite a young man, and a few years ago, when a student at Williams College, was in the habit of going over to the "Disciples" churches at Poestenkill and Millville, and preaching to those congregations. On leaving college he went to Ohio and became President of an institution of learning—abandoning that position, however, at the call of his country. He is known in the army as the "Praying Colonel," and is almost a "John Balfour of Burley" in his rigid piety, yet high courage.

Ague in the Face and Breast.—Relief quick and certain by using DR. BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT. Dépôt No. 186 Greenwich-st., and by druggists generally. Price 25 cents.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

It Will be Unwise to Purchase a Sewing machine before comparing the two leading kinds—the GROVER & BAKER stitch and the lock stitch—and testing the work of each, at No. 495 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DAY—DIBBEN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 15, by Rev. Duncan Dunbar, WILLIAM T. DAY to ANNIE S. Dibben, all of this City.

LIVERMORE—LUGAR.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 16, by Rev. Dr. Hovey, JOHN R. LIVERMORE to LIZZIE, eldest daughter of George C. Lugar, all of this City.

THOMPSON—MASSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, by Rev. J. C. French, LEWIS S. THOMPSON to MINNIE LOUISE MASSON.

BARKER—BIBBINS.—In Fairfield, Conn., on Tuesday, Jan. 21, by Rev. Alex. McLean, Mr. JAMES W. BARKER, Jr., of Pittsburgh, to Miss MARTHA E. BIBBINS, daughter of W. H. Bibbins, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

SPIVEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, at his residence, 86th-st., 8th-av., after a lingering illness, of disease of the heart, HANCOCK SPIVEY, aged 32 years.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's paper.

FOX.—In this City, ELLEN, the beloved wife of Michael Fox, a native of County Sligo, Ireland, in the 38th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 36 4th-av., corner of 8th-st., without further notice.

VANDERVOORT.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 21, of scarlet fever, CARRIE CAPRON, only daughter of Charles M. and Deborah G. Vandervoort, aged 4 years, 6 months and 5 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 102 West 49th-st., on Thursday morning, Jan. 23, at 2½ o'clock.

☞ Buffalo, California and Milwaukee papers please copy.

BAXTER.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 18, of scarletina, only son of Charles W. and Adaline A. Baxter, aged 7 months and 8 days.

The remains were interred at Otisville, N. Y.

DOMINICK.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 20, ALMIRA TERESA, eldest daughter of Edward H. and Elizabeth Ann Dominick, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 183 Orchard-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

HARRIS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, SARAH LOUISA HARRIS, eldest daughter of Charles J. and Jane B. Harris, in the 23d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 135 Henry-st.

PORTER.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 20, MARY ANNA, wife of Mortimer Porter.

The funeral services will be held at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock.

STRONG.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 20, ANDREW STRONG, aged 81 years.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 94 Jane-st.

GREENE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, ADELE, infant daughter of George W. and Elizabeth C. Greene, aged 6 months.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her grandfather, Thos. J. Dunkin, No. 189 East 19th-st., on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock.

CLARK.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, JAMES S. CLARK, in the 67th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 106 Hicks-st., on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 3 P. M.

SHAW.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, after a short illness, Mrs. CAROLINE JOHNSTON, wife of Prosper P. Shaw, aged 36 years, 6 months and 10 days.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

HULL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 20, EDWARD, only child of Courtland P. and Henrietta W. Hull, aged 2 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Mr. E. C. Barker, corner of Clinton and Lafayette avs.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 21, CHARLES ALEXANDER, infant son of T. Hart and Caroline Taylor, aged 2 years and 25 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his parents' residence, in Kent-av., this day, (Wednesday,) Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.

RICHARDSON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday night, Jan. 19, after three days' illness, of congestion of the lungs, CAROLINE SARAH, the beloved wife of Thomas Richardson, of Maiden-lane, New-York.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from St. Andrew's Church, New-York-av., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to the Evergreens Cemetery.

FASH.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 20, ROBERT, youngest child of Robert and Mary A. W. Fash, aged 8 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock, from St. Paul's Church, corner Marcy-av. and Penn-st.

MARSDEN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Jan. 20, suddenly, HENRY MARSDEN, aged 51 years.

The friends of the family, and of his brothers, Wm. N. and Thomas Marsden, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 22d inst., from his late residence, No. 171 Sands-st., at 2 o'clock.

LUSK.—In Enfield, Conn., on Sunday, Jan. 12, Mrs. SARAH, widow of the late Sylvester Lusk, and mother of Mrs. Isaac N. Phelps, of this City, aged 73 years.

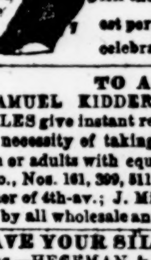
She was a fond and devoted mother, and an examplary Christian. Her end was peace.

LEOWOLF.—In Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday, Jan. 21, HENRIETTA LOUISA, widow of Dr. George Leowolf, and daughter of the late John S. Crary.

Funeral services at St. Andrew's Chapel on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Train leaves 27th-st. dépôt at 12:15.

ALDRICH.—In Worcester, Mass., on Sunday, Jan. 19, Rev. JONATHAN ALDRICH, Pastor of the First Baptist Church in that place. He was a native of St. Johnsbury, Vt., and was a graduate of Brown in 1826.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 33.—Jan. 21, 1862.
56, 31, 65, 10, 64, 68, 8, 53, 60, 66, 75, 77.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 34—Jan. 21, 1862.
26, 53, 46, 45, 32, 71, 60, 64, 22, 58, 50, 9.
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MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.



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ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

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SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.'S ASTHMATIC PASTILLES give instant relief. They are to burn and obviate the necessity of taking medicine. May be used by children or adults with equal success. For sale by Hegeman & Co., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.; J. Milhau & Son, No. 183 Broadway, and by all wholesale and retail druggists.

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LAST CHANCE.—Only one Company yet unfilled.
Eight companies of this regiment are now on service at Hilton Head, S. C.
The pay of privates is
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WINE JELLIES.
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LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—No. 3 on Demurrer Calendar. Nos. 100½, 8324, 279, 281.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 931, 1273, 1439, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2023, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2041, 2053, 339, 1341, 2057, 2063, 2065, 2067. *Part II.*—Nos. 1650, 1300, 1680, 1798, 1844, 220. Added to Calendar, Nos. 282, 283, 285, 286, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 294, 296, 297, 298, 301.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2643, 2965, 651, 3221, 3223, 3225, 3227, 2771, 2951, 775, 797, 3009, 3255, 3259, 3261, 3263, 3265. *Part II.*—Nos. 3774, 3510, 2770, 3336, 1788, 2072, 422, 3294, 3554, 3586, 3558, 3560, 3562, 3564, 3566. *Part III.*—Nos. 2867, 2869, 2871, 2873, 3267, 3269, 3271, 3275, 3277, 3279, 3283, 3285, 3287, 3289, 3291. *Part IV.*—Nos. 3056, 3538, 3544, 3010, 3568, 3570, 3572, 3574, 3576, 3580, 3582, 3584, 3588, 3590, 3592.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 780, 817, 818, 756, 680, 139, 803, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 747, 798. *Part II.*—Nos. 596, 640, 277, 410, 611, 673, 759, 760, 762, 657, 434, 1826, 698, 290, 727.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *One Butt &c. of Wine.*—The renewal of the motion to open the default in this case against the United States, which was heard and denied some days since, was heard yesterday morning on new affidavits. It was argued at length by Mr. Evarts, for the motion, and Mr. McKeon in opposition. Judge Betts finally decided to open the default, that the case might be tried, though he warned the bar that this case must by no means be construed as a precedent upon which to build up a practice.

Can a Patentee Sell or Assign the Future Right in the Extension of a Patent.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Peckham.

The Union Manufacturing Company vs. *Lounsbery, Bissell & Co.*—The plaintiffs brought this action to recover about $6,000 under the following circumstances: The plaintiffs were the original owners of a patent for making felt-cloth, and under it, in December, 1848, they granted to the defendants a license to manufacture finished felt-cloth.

It was claimed that the defendants agreed to pay the plaintiffs, in consideration of the grant or license, one cent for every square yard manufactured.

It was agreed, at the time the license was granted as claimed, that the right to manufacture should continue during any extension of the patent. The patent was extended by the Commissioners of Patents for seven years from the 20th day of October, 1850. Congress afterwards extended the patent for fourteen years from the 7th of March, 1857.

For the defence, it was contended that the patentees owned the extension, and that the right to it was not a subject which in law could be sold or assigned. It was also contended that when the original term for which the patent was granted had expired, the defendants had a right under the act of Congress, as purchasers of the machinery, to use it during such extension, and that, on the 28th day of August, 1854, the license was revoked by a written notice from the plaintiffs, and that the plaintiffs claimed that it was forfeited.

To this it was answered that the license was good for the extended term, and that there could be no right, under the act of Congress, conflicting with the obligations under the contract, and that there had not in fact been a revocation of the license.

Case still pending.

A. F. Smith and Judge Butler for plaintiffs; R. Rawley and James T. Brady for defendants.

The Rule of Evidence in respect to Husband and Wife—The Troubles of a Tailor.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Ludwig Sachs vs. *Charles H. Bertrand.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, who is a tailor, to recover of the defendant for an alleged criminal conversation with plaintiff's wife.

It was charged by the plaintiff that the defendant came into his family under the assumed name of Muller, and that he lived with the plaintiff for several months; that at the expiration of that time the defendant persuaded Mrs. Sachs to leave the bed and board of her husband and to live with him in Forsyth-street. The counsel for the defence called as a witness the wife of the plaintiff, and claimed that under the statute of 1860, and according to the decision in the case of Barton *vs.* Gladhill, in 12 Abbott, that she was a competent witness.

It was, however, ruled by the Court that the wife could not be a witness for the defendant in an action for criminal conversation.

Emma Sachs, a very intelligent little girl of nine years of age, testified that she had slept with her mother ever since her separation with Sachs, and that no one else had slept with Mrs. Sachs.

It was also claimed by the defendant that the party who lived with the plaintiff, and who lived at Forsyth street, as charged, was not the defendant, but a man by the name of Miller.

The plaintiff claimed $5,000 damages. No verdict in.

P. Levy for plaintiff. Ranken & Rearly for defendant.

How a Minister Made a Bargain, and the Result.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Balcom.

Hubbard Winslow vs. *T. Belden.*—In this case the plaintiff, Rev. Dr. Winslow, sued to recover the value of certain furniture of the defendant, alleging that he sold the furniture to the defendant under the following circumstances:

The defendant leased the plaintiff's house in Thirty-first street, and the plaintiff, as claimed, sold to the defendant certain furniture therein, the title to the same to remain in the plaintiff until the defendant had paid for it. It was charged that the defendant had failed to pay for the furniture, but that he had mortgaged it to another party.

The defendant sets up as his defence, that the plaintiff passed the title to the property to him when he gave him possession of the furniture, and that accordingly, he, the defendant, could do with it as he pleased.

The jury, however, differed with the defendant in this view, giving the plaintiff a verdict for $510 36, the assessed value of the property.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge McCUNN, Edward Madden, native of Belgium, 31 years of age, pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

John Glynn, born in Whitehall, N. Y., aged 18 pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, in passing a $10 counterfeit bill, of the Commercial Bank, Bristol, R. I., upon John H. Welsh. Remanded for sentence.

Ann McClusky, native of Ireland, 19 years of age, pleaded guilty to enticing away a child 2 years of age, from its parents, Michael Greenan and wife, No. 61 James-street, in February, 1861, and keeping it four weeks, when it was discovered among some Gipsies near Sing Sing. Sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Thomas Williams, native of New-York, 21 years of age, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Leopold Friedenburg, a German, 23 years of age, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, under an indictment for grand larceny, in stealing a quantity of goods from the store of Sheffner & Miltner, No. 45 Warren-street. Remanded for sentence.

Surrogate's Court.

Admitted to Probate.—The wills of the following parties were now admitted to probate, none of them containing anything of interest to the public: John Morrison, Sarah Clark, Edward Beadle and H. L. Cathell.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Beck vs. *Loder, et al.*—Motion denied. $10 costs to abide event.

The Same vs. *The Same.*—Motion denied, with leave to renew on stating grounds of belief.

Sturgis vs. *Crowell.*—Motion denied.

Kimball et al. vs. *Bean.*—Allowance of five per cent. ordered.

In the matter of the petition of Cyrus Yale, Jr., et al. for appointment of new Trustee, &c.—Motion granted.

Cross vs. *Cross.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Rogers vs. *Morris et al.*—The defendant is entitled to the costs of Appeal in the Supreme Court, on Appeal under the order as presented.

Roberts vs. *Whitney et al.*—Motion granted without prejudice to an appeal from the taxation by the Clerk.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Brown vs. *Ryan and Cole.*—Motion for a Receiver granted.

Balcom vs. *Julien and Stewart.*—Motion to dissolve injunction granted with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Brady.

Carbonell vs. *Danmy.*—Motion to discharge order of arrest denied with $10 costs.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 103 bbls. Ashes, 12,172 bbls. Flour, 1,030 sacks Corn Meal, 4,108 bushels Wheat, 12,893 bushels Corn, 2,415 bushels Rye, 555 bushels Barley, 4,505 bushels Oats, 6,773 bushels Malt, 7,725 pkgs. Provisions, 1,218 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been light, to-day, at $6 37½ for Pots, and $6 25 for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow has been in demand at 32c.@33c. ℔ ℔.

CANDLES—The demand has been moderate for Adamantine at 16½c.@17c. ℔ ℔., and limited for other descriptions at previous quotations.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet, to-day, at former rates. The business in Rio, during the week, Messrs WM. SCOTT & SON, notice thus: "There has continued a good demand for Rio during the past week, and the market closes firm at our enhanced quotations. Total sales are 11,277 bags, and embrace 1,010 ℔ "Veteran," at 18¼c.; 2,400 Santos, ℔ "Ingeborg," at 21c.; 623 ℔ "Midas," at 18c.; 697 ℔ do., at 13¾c., in bond; 4,026 ℔ "Lizzie," at 19¼c., ex ship; and 615, balance ℔ "Panama," at 18½c." Stock of all kinds in first hands, this morning, 77,827 pkgs. including 4,8724 bags Rio and Santos; 11,350 bags Maracaibo; 4,910 bags Cera; 3,412 bags St. Domingo; 2,500 bags Laguayra; 2,500 mats Ceylon; 80 bags and 1,000 mats Java; and 2,612 bags other descriptions. The closing quotations are as folows: Java, 26@27c. Laguayra and Maracaibo at 22@24; Rio, 18@21; St. Domingo, at 19½c.@20c. ℔ ℔, usual terms.

Stock of Rio.

	Bags.
Jan. 18—Baltimore	17,500
Jan. 18—Philadelphia	500
Jan. 21—New-York	48,723
Total	66,723

COTTON—Is dull, and prices are quite unsettled.

FISH—The demand continues limited at essentially unchanged rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Low grades of State and Western Flour have been more freely offered and purchased to-day, at a shade easier prices. The demand has been mainly for shipment. The better qualities have been in very limited request, and irregular in value. The reported sales since our last have been 15,700 bbls., including superfine State at $5 40@$5 50; inferior to choice exxtra State at $5 70@$5 90, mainly at $5 70@$5 80; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 40@$5 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 65@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 70@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 80@$5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 40	@$5 50
Extra State	5 70	@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 40	@ 5 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 65	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70	@ 6 30
Inferior extra Ohio	5 80	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 90	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05	@ 6 65
Fancy Genessee	5 90	@ 6 00
Extra Genessee	6 00	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 90	@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues quiet, at previous prices; sales 1,300 bbls., at $5 75@$6 20 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 30@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in slack request including superfine at $5 45 @ $5 50; extra at $5 70@$6 75 ℔ bbl.; sales 860 bbls. Rye Flour is selling at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues quiet, at $2 95@$3 for Jersey, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The transactions have been light since our last, but the firmness of holders has not diminished.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite dull. Buyers are reluctant to buy unless at materially reduced prices, while the principal holders are not disposed to make any important concessions. Sales 27,400 bushels, including White Western at $1 45; Amber Western, $1 40; Red Western (Winter) at $1 37@$1 38; Amber Wisconsin, $1 32@$1 33; Milwaukee Club at $1 30@$1 31; Chicago Spring at $1 28@$1 29; Racine Spring on private terms; Red Long Island at $1 40@$1 41, ℔ bushel. Corn continues dull and heavy. Sales 9,300 bushels, at 63c.@64c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 66c. for Northern Yellow, ℔ bushel. Oats rule quiet, including Canadian at 40c.@41c.; Western at 40½c.@41½c.; State at 41½c.@42½c., and Jersey at 40c.@41½c. ℔ bushel. Rye is in fair request, at 83c.@85c. ℔ bushel. Sales, 3,500 bushels. Barley is in light supply and quiet.

HAY—North River is in fair demand and firm at 80c.@95c. ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request, chiefly for home use, at previous rates, including new at 16c.@24c., the latter rate for choice, ℔ ℔.

HEMP—Is inactive, yet generally quoted firm.

IRON—No important movements have occurred since our last, owing, in part, to the firmness of holders.

LEAD—Foreign Pig has been in fair demand, at $7@$7 12½ ℔ 100 ℔s., with sales of 450 tons at these quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 72 hhds., chiefly Porto Rico, at 40c., but including a small lot of Cuba Muscovado, at 27c.; also, by auction, 63 hhds. Porto Rico, at 39c., and 75 bbls. Sour do., do., at 26c.@27½c., cash, ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Pending the receipt of advices from the Burnside Expedition—which many business men believe is, in part, designed to take possession of the North Carolina Coast, and open the ports of that State—there is no disposition exhibited by the Trade here to operate at present, and prices of all articles are unsettled. Spirits Turpentine opened at $1 45, declined to $1 40; and toward the close holders found it difficult to get an offer of any price from purchasers. Sales were quite limited. Nothing really new in Tar or Resin.

OILS—Though prices are quoted about the same, the current movements are unimportant.

PROVISIONS—Pork is moderately inquired for at former rates. Sales have been made of 900 bbls., at $11 75@$12 50 for Mess; $12 75@$13 50, in part, for Prime Mess; $8@$9 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 4c.@4¾c. ℔ ℔. Cut Meats continue quiet at 5c.@6½c. for Hams, 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is in demand and is steady; sales 500 boxes, at 6½c.@7½c. ℔ ℔. Lard tends downwards; sales 1,800 tierces and barrels, poor to choice, at 7¼c.@8¾c., ℔ ℔. Beef continues quiet, yet steady; sales since our last, 185 bbls., at $13 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $11@$12 25 for plain Mess ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 25@$14 75 ℔ bbl.; Butter continues in limited demand at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 16c.@22c. for State, ℔ ℔. Cheese rules quiet at 5¼c.@7¼c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Small sales of Carolina were made at $7@$7 50, and East India at $6 25 ℔ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, at previous figures.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 310 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 8½c.@8⅞c., and Cuba at 7⅞c.@8¼c. ℔ ℔.

TEAS—Continue in lively demand at rising prices, with sales reported, since our last, of 2,300 pkgs. Greens and 4,000 pkgs. Blacks.

TIN—The principal inquiry has been for Straits, at 33c.@34c. ℔ ℔. here and in Boston.

TALLOW—Sales 50,000 ℔s., part at 9½c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 850 bbls. at 25c.@25¼c., mainly 25c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet, and rates have been tending downward. For Liverpool—Flour 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, bulk and bags, 8½d.@9d., Corn, 8¼d.@8½d. ℔ bush.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ℔ tce.; Pork, 3s. 9d.@4s. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s. Butter and Cheese, 30s. @35s.; Tallow, 25s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ℔ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Butter, 35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ℔ bushel; Pork at 4s. 6d.@5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 9d.@7s. 6d. ℔ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, 27s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Havre—Flour, 70c. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, 18c. ℔ bushel.; Lard, ¾c. ℔ ℔. For Antwerp—Flour at 2s. 9d. ℔ bbl. For Bremen—Flour at 3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Provisions at 37s. 6d. ℔ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 1
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 4
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 8
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 9
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 11
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 15
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 15
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 18
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 22
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 22
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 25
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 1
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 19

FROM AMERICA.

Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 22
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Hibernian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 29
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 1
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 5
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 8
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
Hansa	New-York	Bremen	Feb. 15
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 26

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5¼ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PROFESSIONAL.

NATHANIEL WILSON, (LATE CLERK OF Land and Judiciary Appeals, in the Department of the Interior,) practices before the Courts and Executive Departments, Washington, D. C. Office No. 8 Louisiana-av. Refers to Hon. J. T. Hoffman, Recorder, New-York City; Hon. C. B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior.

COAL, &C.

COAL.—LEHIGH, PEACH ORCHARD, LOCUST Mountain, and Broad Mountain, warranted to be genuine articles; also, superior Liverpool Orrel and English house Cannel, of late importations. All at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE, Cor. Canal and Centre, and cor. Jane and West sts.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING AT LOW PRICES. G. A. WHITEHORNE, No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

WATERPROOF CORK CAP AND HAVELOCK—(GITTEN'S PATENT.)—J. D. WANDELL, No. 185 Bowery, New-York, agent for the above goods has on hand a large assortment of this most useful article, so highly recommended by all our Generals, and pronounced by Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott "as the most useful article ever invented for our army," is extensively used by soldiers and citizens in all parts of the Union. Persons having friends engaged in the army should send them this article, which will prove invaluable for their health and comfort. Agents wanted. Parties wishing samples, will remit $1. Office in Washington, No 236 Pennsylvania-av. Sutlers supplied.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—TO TWO SINGLE gentlemen or a married couple, a roomy back parlor also, to a single gentleman, pleasant furnished hall bed room, in a private family. Gas, &c., in the house. Terms moderate. Reference required. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY would let, with board, a large, nicely-furnished front room, with pantry, on second floor, to a gentleman and wife, or to a single gentleman. Reference required. No. 64 West Warren-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board; at No. 186½ Adams-st., Brooklyn. The house has gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—FRONT and back parlor, second floor, unfurnished, near South ferry and a few steps from Fulton ferry cars; suitable for a gentleman and wife; terms moderate. Apply at No. 20 Harrison-st., between Clinton and Court sts.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, infant and servant, wish board from Feb. 1; location between 3d and 5th avs. and 13th and 24th sts., N. Y.; room on second or third floor, with gas, Croton water, &c., &c. Terms must be low, (and mentioned in answer.) For a comfortable, quiet home, one month's board always in advance. References exchanged. Address KENYON, Box No. 152 *Times* Office, for five days.

WANTED—BY A LADY, (WIDOW,) IN A GENteel private family, not above 30th st., a pleasant, well furnished room and bedroom, or privilege in the parlor. She wants either to furnish her own table, or pay full board and have a private table. The house must be unexceptionable in all respects, and references will be required. Address, stating terms, location, &c. Mrs. P., station D., Post-office, until the 24th of this month.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—IN A private family, where there are no other boarders, for a gentleman, wife and child; child 2 years old. A room with bedroom off, furnished, required; breakfast and tea for the gentleman; must not exceed ten minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. References given and required. Address, stating terms, C. F. R., Box No. 2,780 New-York Post-office.

NOW VACANT.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY furnished front rooms, consisting of parlor, with from two to four bedrooms, bath, &c., in the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st. Private table, or board at table d'hôte.

NO. 15 EAST 16TH-ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS on the first floor, a parlor and bedroom on the second story, (front,) newly and handsomely furnished, to let, with or without board, to single gentlemen or families without small children.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, IN A private family, within one or two miles of the Harlem boats; would make arrangements for the year if terms suit. Address, for three days, B. R., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, EN SUITE—the entire second floor of the private house No. 80 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park, suitable for a family, with private table if desired. The house is first-class and beautifully located between Lexington and 4th avs.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No 115 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVING A FRIEND (female) afflicted with epilepsy, desirous of placing her in a private family, where she would receive the best of care, and willing to pay liberally, can do so by addressing EXPERIENCE, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.—ROOMS NEWly furnished, and in very nice order, with bath, gas, &c., to be let with or without board, in a private family, where the French and English languages are spoken. Apply at No. 42 St. Mark's-place.

ROOM AND BEDROOM WANTED—FOR A dental office, on Broadway, 6th or 7th avs., between 30th and 45th sts. Address W. L. B., care of Dr. Wait & Son, No. 5 Bond-st.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE A nicely-furnished room, with closets, fire, &c., second floor, in a private family, on moderate terms, No. 112 Hudson-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM, IN A PRIVATE family, at No. 46 East 19th-st., near Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000—WITH AN ACTIVE MAN, CAPABLE of taking care of the financial department—is wanted in a safe and profitable manufactory. Sales can be made to the amount of $30,000, for cash. None but parties of the highest respectability and good business capacity need apply. Address, for two days, H. B. A., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER ACTIVE OR silent, with from $30,000 to $50,000, to take the place of one deceased, in an established hatters' trimming importing house in good standing and credit. No better opening could present itself to a business man. Address Box No. 2,120 Post-office.

$5,000.—A PARTNER WITH THIS amount wanted in a safe, legitimate, manufacturing business, secured by patent. Sales made for cash. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address, with real name, A. B. H., Box 105 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF the sales and financial department of a safe and profitable manufacturing business easily managed. Must have $10,000 in cash. References given and required. Address Box No. 386 Post-office.

$5,000 WANTED FOR A YEAR—FOR which a large compensation and ample security in staple merchandise will be given. Address B. F. M., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, JAN. 17, IN GOING FROM 14th-st. to Canal-st., in a 6th-av. car, then through several of the streets near Hudson-square, up Canal-st. to Broadway, and in a 14th-st. stage to 13th-st., a Pin set with pearls, and inclosing a lock of hair tied with gold thread. Whoever returns it to No. 87 East 13th-st., will receive a reward of $3.

FORT WARREN, BOSTON HARBOR, Jan. 14, 1862.

LOST OR MISLAID—CHECK NO. 438, ON THE Merchants' Bank, New-York, for $50, made payable to the order of Wm. R. Miller, and indorsed by him to me. As payment has been stopped, the finder will please forward to my address, at this post, and oblige. JNO. L. BUELL.

CAUTION.—LOST OR MISLAID, A CERTIFICATE for ten (10) shares of stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 6,512, dated Nov. 21, 1860, in the name of GEO. T. OLYPHANT. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same. NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1862.

LOST—ON THE EVENING OF JANUARY 17, IN going from 16th-st., near 8th-av., through 19th-st. to 9th-av., up 9th-av. to 22d-st. and 10th-av., a plain oval band BRACELET. Whoever returns the same to S. C. BURDICK, No. 93 Wall-st., will be suitably rewarded.

TO LET.

LIGHT ROOMS, and steady power, at low rates, By JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY AND ATTIC BRICK dwelling house No. 30 Lispenard-st. Rent $500. Possession immediately. Apply to B. M. STILWELL, No. 11 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR LOFTS OF STORE NO. 101 Chambers-st.; one of the best and most central locations in New-York; will be let low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, to JOHN D. LEWIS.

TO LET IN THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET—A handsome brown-stone house; rent low to a respectable tenant. For full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

TO LET—AN OFFICE ELIGIBLY SITUATED. Apply to C. PAULSON, No. 76 Reade-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—A NICELY-FURNISHED THREE-STOry and basement house to rent, until the 20th of April. Excellent piano, silver and linen, and every other requisite for housekeeping left. Street quiet and highly respectable. To a responsible private family only. Terms, $90 a month. House-agents need not apply. No. 58 East 27th-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER, A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD habits, and of the first respectability, would like to form the acquaintance of a young lady with a view to matrimony. She must be of an amiable disposition, and possessed of intelligence and refinement, and have a taste for music. Any lady, having the above requirements, will please address, in confidence and sincerity, FRANK, Box No. 122, *Times* Office.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH COELEBS, Station B Post-office, will demonstrate that a gentleman of undoubted respectability is sincerely seeking a wife, possessing lovable qualities, social position, and means. No interview is desired until correspondence has demonstrated mutual sincerity, eligibility and real merit

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER OF COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID, DEALER IN ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania. REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT, NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation in a private boarding house; she has lived a good many years in a boarding-house; has the best City reference; has lived three years in last place. Call at No 103 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted as chambermaid and laundress, or chamber waitress, by a young woman; has good City reference. Can be seen until suited; apply at No. 220 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; is also a good plain sewer. Can be well recommended from her last place in the City, and also is capable of doing her work well. Wages not so much an object as a good home. Call for two days at No. 623 6th-av., near 36th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat, respectable English girl, with excellent reference, desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; will be found a thorough waitress. Can set her table in good style and keep the dining-room and silver in the best of order; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; is willing and obliging; has good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to do light housework in a small private family; the very best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 241 Elizabeth-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL DESIRES a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is a good baker; can do all kinds of pastry; would have no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Can be well recommended with good City reference. Call Jan. 21 or 22 at No 506 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girl, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; would prefer to go a short distance in the country; has the very best of country reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 89 9th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Scotch woman, as a perfect cook, who understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent bread and cake baker; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 339 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., first floor.

AS COOK.—A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as cook; is an excellent cook, and has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 126 Clinton-place, 8th-st., third floor, front room, a few doors from 6th-av.; has the best of City references.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-rate cook, by a respectable Protestant woman; understands meats, soups and jellies, baking and pastry; also, English and French dishes; the best of City references given. Can be seen for, two days, at No. 247 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESPECTable woman, a situation as thorough good cook; perfectly understands all kinds of English and American cooking; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit baker; no objection to the country; has the best City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 13 Union-Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman as first-class cook; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; thoroughly competent for her business; very best of City references; can be seen for two days at No. 28 East 11th-st., near 3d-ave.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook by one who thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference. Call or address No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as good cook; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 146 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY AN experienced woman as cook; one who thoroughly understand her business; can come well recommended; can be seen at ACKERMAN'S, No. 97 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable girl, as cook; is a first-class baker; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at 254 East 23d-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman, a situation as a first-class cook in a private family. Apply for two days at No. 215 West 15th-st. Can give good reference.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do the housework of a small family, by a respectable girl, in the country or city. Best of reference given. Apply at No. 111 Broome-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a competent woman as good cook and assist with washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st., front basement.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable young woman, with the best of references for honesty, sobriety and competency, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a thorough cook, and excellent washer and ironer. Any party in want of a good domestic, will be pleased by applying at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a competent, tidy woman, with two years' City reference from her last place, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; is a good baker and laundress. wages $7 to $8; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, with best of City references, in the above capacity; will do the housework of a small private family; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 80 West 17th-st., top floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant girl, with good references. Apply at No. 148 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., for two days.

AS FIRST-RATE COOK.—SITUATION wanted, by a woman, as first-rate cook, in a private family or a respectable private boarding-house; understands every variety of cooking and all kinds of baking and pastry; the best of City reference. Can be seen from 10 o'clock A. M. till 5 P. M., at No. 69 West 20th-st., first floor, back room, until suited.

AS PLAIN COOK, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted (either in the City or country) by a smart, industrious servant girl; is an excellent washer and ironer; neat, obliging, and trustworthy; will try to please, at moderate wages. References unexceptionable. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., near Henry, Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SITuation is wanted by a Protestant young woman as general houseworker; is a good cook and baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer; can do up gentlemen's linen in style; can be well recommended. Can be seen at ACKERMAN'S, No. 97 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A MIDdle-aged widow lady, who thoroughly understands the business, a situation as housekeeper in some genteel private family; understands sickness, and no objection to children or to going out of the City. Address for five days E. B., No. 21 Amity-place.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—HOUSEKEEPER'S situation wanted by a widow lady fully competent for the position; is a good seamstress. Address HELENA, Union-square Post-office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—AN AMERICAN widow lady desires the position of housekeeper and general superintendent in a gentleman's family; is a good seamstress, understanding all kinds of family sewing. Address Mrs. SACKETT, Union-square Post-office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION.—Wanted, by an English gentlewoman, a situation as housekeeper, or companion to an invalid. Address M. A. B., Union-square Post-office.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer, and good baker; is neat, willing and obliging; has the very best reference from her last employer, where she lived four years. Call at No. 470 3d-av., corner 34th-st., top floor, front room. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable girl, a situation to do the general housework in a private family, or as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 8 Harrison-st., two doors from Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; is fully competent to take charge of a laundry; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; or would take a chambermaid's place and do fine washing; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WASHING WANTED, BY A competent laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and fluting; gentlemen's washing carefully done, on reasonable terms, or would take the washing of a small family by the month. Call at No. 217 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as wet nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; is willing to assist in sewing and make herself useful; no objection to City or country; has the best City reference. Call till engaged at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A STEADY, industrious young woman, a situation as nurse, can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or would do chamberwork or waiting; she thoroughly understands her business, and can give the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 244 East 9th-st., 2d floor, front room, for 2 days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen at her last place, No. 139 Madison-av., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a smart intelligent girl, a situation as nurse and plain seamstress, or can do waiting and chamberwork; is capable and willing and has good City recommendations; no objection to the country; to be seen until engaged at No. 96 29th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A genteel girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse; takes charge of a baby from its birth; quick at the needle, kind and attentive to the orders of her lady; wages, $6 to $7; or as family seamstress. Call or address No. 184 East 21st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, who is a competent waitress, would like to engage in some good family to work in that capacity; has unexceptionable City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days, at No. 49 University-place.

A LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS PRIvate secretary, amanuensis or copyist in a law, literary or insurance office, or as housekeeper to an elderly or invalid lady. The highest references will be given as to capability, character and respectability. Address, with real name and references, Miss L. S., Madison-square Post-office.

SERVANTS, PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC, in great numbers, with investigated characters and qualifications, including German and French, Scotch and English, may be found at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. Lady in attendance. German and French languages spoken.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS CLERK OR SALESMAN.—WANTED, BY a young man of experience, a position as clerk or salesman, in any kind of store, except dry goods or liquors; undoubted references as to character and ability. Address, for an interview, Box No. 166 Post-office, Harlem, N.Y., or G. A. CLARKE, Box No. 155 Newport, R.I.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A young man who understands his business; has had many years' experience; is a good and careful driver; has had much experience in the grooming and treatment of horses; will be found willing to make himself useful. Good City reference. Address E. P., Coachman, at Mr. Weeks' saddlery store, corner of 26th-st. and Broadway, or Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant Scotchman; is single, and of genteel address; understands his business well; is not afraid of work; is willing to make himself generally useful to a good family; none others need apply; the best of references from some of the first families, both in City and country. Apply by letter to A. M., Box No. 195 *Times* office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WHO IS desirous of procuring a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend for honesty and sobriety; is a careful, good driver, in which capacity he has lived in the City for the last 15 years; has the best of City reference. Can be seen till engaged at his present employer's, No. 1 West 47th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man as coachman; he is sober, honest and reliable, and entirely capable for his business; has four years' reference from his last place. Call, or address a note for S. Z., at Campbell's saddlery store, No. 50 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, just arrived from London, desires a situation; has also a knowledge of joiner and mason work, and would make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place. Address R. S., Coachman, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND FARMWORKER.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young man as coachman and to work on a farm; he understands driving and the care of horses thoroughly. Has best City references. Address W, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER—WANTed, a situation by a single middle-aged Englishman as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; can milk; is civil, willing and obliging; will be satisfied with low wages; City reference. Address JOHN, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER IS AT LIBERty to engage with a gentleman who has a range of glass, and where his wife can act as cook, laundress or dairy-maid; both are able and willing to work, and have an abundance of first-class City references, as advertiser has had charge of some of the most noted gentlemen's seats in this country. Address KENT, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—AN ENGAGEMENT IS WANTed by a German gardener; he has had many years' experience in this country; reference unexceptionable. Address C. C., Gardener, at Mr. Bridgeman's seed-store, corner Broadway and 18th-st.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—ENGAGEment is wanted, by a Scotchman, as head gardener and farmer; wife will attend dairy and poultry; no incumbrance; reference unexceptionable. For particulars apply or address ABERDEEN, No. 18 Market-st., New-York.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a sober, steady man, a situation as groom and coachman; one who perfectly understands his business; would be willing to make himself useful; no objection to the country; can produce the best of City reference. Address J. P., Box 191 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS PORTER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A young man of experience, as porter in a dry goods or grocery store. Can produce best of City reference if required. Call at, or address, for one week, No. 331 Greenwich-st., New-York.

AS EXPERIENCED SALESMAN.—WANTed a situation as experienced salesman, or to do the outside business of a flour or grain store. Address SALESMAN, No. 100 West-st., New-York.

AS WAITER.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO procure a situation for a competent waiter, a single man, in a private family; has lived for several years with his relatives in Europe; has long City reference from most respectable families. Apply at Mr. Hegeman's store, corner of 17th-st. and Union-square, for two days.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—THE ADVERtiser, a good penman and accountant, and possessing a thorough knowledge of business, is desirous of a situation as bookkeeper, assistant bookkeeper, salesman, or in any other capacity. Would accept a moderate salary until times improve, employment being the consideration. Can give good City reference. Address G. T., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

A LAD OF 16 WISHES EMPLOYMENT in a wholesale store; shipping or hardware preferred. Can refer to his present employer. Address A. W., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATIONS WANTED, by man and wife—Scotch. The man as farmer or coachman—the woman as cook. Reference from last place. Address K. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON—A VERY SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., (of the Episcopal Church,) Rector. The next semi-annual session opens on the 30th of January. But thirty boarding pupils are received. There are now five vacancies. Mr. ERNEST PERRING, the celebrated Tenor, and Mr. FR. RONDEL, of the Academy of Design, are engaged at this school exclusively. Catalogues containing references, terms and course of study, may be had at Appleton's, or of the Rector, by post.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

NOTICE.—AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN, pleasantly situated within ten miles of the City of New-York, (steamboats land a few rods from his residence several times during the day,) could accommodate six boys in his family with board and tuition. Terms, $250 per annum. Address Box No. 2,388 New-York Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 213 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

A SUPERIOR LADY TEACHER, GRADUATE of a first-class institution, of much experience, offers her services to the public. She is prepared to instruct not only in the English branches, but also French, which she speaks, Latin, rudiments of music, painting, &c. No objection to go to any part of the country. Unquestionable references, if desired. Address, for one week, G., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young lady of highly respectable connections, where she could teach the branches of a thorough English education; she could also give instruction in singing and, to some extent, on the piano; her object is employment in a good family at a moderate compensation. Unquestionable reference. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 2,075 Post-office.

A YOUNG, NEW-ENGLAND LADY, DEsires to obtain a position as daily or resident governess in or near New-York City. The highest references will be given as to capability, character and respectability. Compensation less an object than a comfortable position. Address, with real name and references, Miss DAVIS, Madison-square Post-office.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY, who has much experience in teaching, desires to form an engagement as daily teacher, to instruct in English, French and music, or any of the above separately; best references as to qualifications. Address M. L. G., No. 106 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

A LADY, FULLY COMPETENT, AND OF long experience in teaching children, would devote a few hours each day to teaching the English branches in a private family; the highest references given. Address A. V., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN OF TWO years' experience in teaching desires a situation in town or country. References given. Address A. R., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $5 PER DAY—MALE or female, selling Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map and Gazeteer of the fifteen Southern States; five feet square; worth $10, price only fifty cents. Lloyd's $100,000 steel-plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. This is the only map used by Gen. McClellan worth $20, price 25 cents. Lloyd's official steel-plate Map of Missouri; worth $3, price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America, 3,000,000 copies of which have already been sold; price 25 cents. Agents supplied at half the retail prices, and maps warranted. Maps sent by mail anywhere for two cents postage.

J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, No. 164 Broadway, and Louisville, Ky,

$100—Wanted, a smart young man to open an office in Cincinnati, and take the exclusive wholesale agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps, which sell like the wind. One hundred dollars is sufficient capital. To a young man who will follow instructions, $100 a week may be made. Also, agents to go to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Canada, Detroit, Indianapolis, and Rochester, N. Y., and every other State.

$500—Wanted, an enterprising man, to go to California and take the exclusive agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps. A fortune can be made on these maps in California. Over 3,000,000 copies of one of my maps have been sold in the States, already. Also, a man to go to Havana, South America, Mexico, Germany, and Italy. France and England are taken, and agents coining money.

LLOYD'S MAPS ARE IN FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN.

EVIDENCE OF THE CORRECTNESS OF LLOYD'S MAPS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Publisher

SIR: Please forward immediately, by mail, directed to the secretary of State, Copies of Lloyd's Topographical Map of Virginia, Lloyd's Military Map and Gazetteer of the Southern States, Lloyd's Official Map of Missouri, and Lloyd's American Railroad Map. Send your bill to George E. Baker, Disbursing Clerk. Also send me circulars of all new maps you may issue. Respectfully, yours, J. C. DERBY, Librarian State Department.

From the New-York Herald, Nov. 2, 1861.

We have received a fine copy of Lloyd's great Military Map of the "Seat of War in Virginia." This is the best and only official map in existence, taken from actual surveys by order of the Executive. It is beautifully printed from steel plates, and colored with great perfection of art, and is the only map used in the planning of our campaigns in Virginia by our Commander-in-chief. The publisher is J. T. Lloyd, No. 164 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, ESQ.

SIR: I am well pleased with your Map of Virginia. It is altogether the best I have seen. I inclose $1 for three copies of Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map of the Southern States. Respectfully yours, MILLARD FILLMORE.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a girl who is a good cook, washer and ironer, and willing to do general housework. None but Protestant need apply. Wages $8 per month. Apply at No. 148 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh. MRS. REED.

NURSE WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED WOman, with unexceptionable City reference. Apply at No. 72 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS VALET, TO GO to Australia with a merchant. Wages liberal. Two porters. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63 cents, (by mail 69 cents,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, FROM 12½ CENTS; stocking yarn 75 cents ℔ ℔; cheap worsted goods, Sontags, hoods, leggins, English hosiery, and under-garments; also a large variety of Winter gloves and mitts, dress trimmings, velvets, buttons, bindings, small wares, N. B. Alexander's gloves, nice fitting corsets, 75 cents; hoop skirts, 50 cents, at ELGER'S popular store for first class goods, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. Remember ELGER'S.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. BEEKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook. The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 806 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel, or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

TO LET—AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., A COUNTRY seat of 20 acres, with a furnished house; horse, cow, poultry, &c.; place under a high state of cultivation; fruit and shrubbery, &c., in abundance. Communication by railroad 6 and 8 times daily, 50 minutes from New-York. Rent will be taken in the board of a lady, gentleman and two children 6 and 8 years old. Inquire of R. L. JOICE, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR improved property in New-York or Brooklyn, a beautiful mansion in Poughkeepsie, three acres of land, highly improved, choice fruit, and very desirably located. CLARK & GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st., American Exchange Bank Building.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ELEGANT country seats at Yonkers, Orange, Jamaica, Staten Island, Queens, and Hempstead, L. I. Will be exchanged for good houses in the City of New-York. Are sold on easy terms. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FACTORY Nos. 147 and 149 West-35th-st., near the Arsenal—one brick building 26 feet by 50, and iron foundry 40 by 55. A steam engine, 25-horse power, and shafting, will be sold if desired. Possession given immediately. Apply to VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 337 Broadway, or to L. TAYLOR, No. 62 10th-av.

$2.000 ONLY.—FOR SALE A HANDSOME 3-story brick house in 39th-st., containing all the modern improvements, and in excellent order. Only $2,000 cash required. The balance can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to ALBEBT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR WESTERN County Bonds, or other reliable securities, two 3-story high stoop, brick houses in Brooklyn, in good neighborhood; in good order, occupied by good tenants, free from incumbrance. CLARK & GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st., American Exchange Bank Building.

FOR SALE—ON FIFTH-AVENUE, WALL-ST., Washington-place, Bowery, Leonard, 16th, 31st, 27th, 40th, 34th, 37th, 41st, 43d and 70th sts., elegant brown-stone and brick houses and lots, on easy terms and at low prices. For full particulars apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

$850.—A NICE FOUR-STORY BRICK house, containing all the modern improvements, in Brooklyn, within a short distance of the ferry. Rents for $600. Only $850 cash required, the balance to remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TEN ACRES of land, within 25 miles of New-York, for a modern built dwelling-house between 1st and 4th avs. and 8th and 23d sts. Address HOUSE, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE.—21 ACRES, GOOD house, barn, granary, carriage-house; buildings new; apple orchard, pear trees, (Bartletts,) raspberries, strawberries, blackberries, currants, &c.; good fences, principally stone; brook of water, well, and no waste land. Apply on the premises, to G. B. HAMMOND, M. D., Nanuet, Rockland County, New-York. Price $4,000, $1,000 down.

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The subscriber offers for sale or exchange a number of choice farms, and a quantity of good unimproved land, in quantities to suit, in Sullivan and Ulster Counties, N. Y. For particulars, apply to M. T. MUNN, No. 107 West-st., up stairs, between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M.

FARM WANTED.—A PRACTICAL FARMER, who can give references from the best Connecticut farmers, and also City references, wishes to hire or take on shares a good farm. Address Box No. 347 New-London, Conn., Post-office.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ½ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES. C. H. OLIVER, NO. 51 LIBERTY ST.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED TO RENT—With the view of purchasing, about 12 miles from New-York, with good buildings, and not less than 5 acres, about one mile from dépôt; rent not to be over $250 per year. Address JOSEPH THOMPSON, Morristown, N. J.

COTTAGE WANTED—WITH ONE-HALF TO one and one and a-half acres of garden, in a town, (Morristown or Orange preferred,) for which $2,000 to $3,000, cash, will be paid. Address MALCOLM GLEAN, Box No. 9, Bloomfield, N. J.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

WM. A. READ & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in BUTTER AND CHEESE. STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET, Opposite the Ferry, New-York. GROCERS AND SHIPPING Supplied at the lowest market prices.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 73 6TH-AV., CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1862.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto; and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto; payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest. The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.
Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

GOLD AND SILVER
WANTED AT A PREMIUM,
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY, of the City and County of New-York, Jan. 1, 1862,
INCORPORATED 1855,
Made in compliance with the requirements of the 12th section of the act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes, passed Feb. 17, 1848.
The Capital Stock of this Company is $900,000—the whole amount of which has actually been paid in.
The amount of existing debts of this Company is Twenty-six thousand dollars and forty-eight cents, which indebtedness is secure by mortgages upon real estate as follows:

Upon real estate in Brooklyn	$10,000 00
Upon real estate in Rockland County	8,000 48
Upon Real estate in New-York City	8,000 00
Making the total indebtedness as above-stated	$26,000 48

All said real estate has been purchased for the use of said Company, and in the opinion of its Trustees was necessary for the profitable management of its business. It is actually worth the sum agreed to be paid therefor and now constitutes a portion of the assets of the Company over and above the amount of its Capital Stock.
JOSEPH BRITTON, A. COMPTON, A. BARMORE, HORACE DENNETT, THEO. BROWNING, } Trustees.
R. T. COMPTON, President.

State of New York, City and County of New-York, ss.—R. T. COMPTON, President of the Knickerbocker Ice Company of the City of New-York, and Joseph Britton, A. Compton, A. Barmore, Horace Dennett and Theo. Browning, Trustees of said Company, being severally duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of said Company, and that they are the above-described officers and Trustees thereof.
Subscribed and sworn before me this 20th day of January, 1862. P. F. PALMER, Notary-Public.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was
Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London at the Office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.
Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.
The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 15, 1862. }
AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 14TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

James H. Pinkney,	J. Green Pearson,
James Irwin,	R. W. Howes,
James S. Petrie,	Francis Brown,
Jno. McKesson,	George Warren,
J. T. B. Maxwell,	James L. Todd,
H. W. Becher,	Wm. C. Barrett,
Francis Tomes, Jr.,	A. S. DePeyster,
Jno. Tappin,	Alden Wattles,
F. A. Conkling,	S. C. Southmayd,
Henry Anstice,	Solomon Banta,
Chas. H. Wilmerding,	Jno. H. Macy,
Henry Demarest,	James Rogers,
W. S. Hanford,	Geo. W. Clark,
P. Kemble Paulding,	Jno. Wilson,
Junius A. Fuller,	Wm. A. Pond.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES H. PINKNEY was unanimously reëlected President, and J. GREEN PEARSON Vice-President, for the ensuing year.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Nos. 157 AND 159 HESTER, CORNER OF ELIZABETH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1862. }
AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 13TH instant, the following-named gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

JOSEPH KERNOCHAN,	WILLIAM A. HADDEN,
JOSEPH WALKER,	WILLIAM C. PICKERSGILL,
THOS. W. PEARSALL,	JOHN H. ADAM,
GUY RICHARDS,	JAMES R. TAYLOR,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,	CORNELIUS L. EVERITT,
JOSEPH SAMPSON,	HENRY R. REMSEN, and
	HENRY CHAUNCEY, Jr.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN H. ADAM was unanimously reëlected President, CORNELIUS L. EVERITT Vice-President, JOHN MOWTON Manager, and THOMAS K. LEES Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of Febrary next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.
Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 1mo., 7th, 1862.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }
INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from 1st inst.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of First and Second Mortgage First Section Bonds, or coupons of the same, will receive a communication of importance to them, if they will send their address to the undersigned, at Boston, immediately, also stating number and kind of bonds or coupons held.
JOHN N. DENISON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 18, 1862. }
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 3. Poll open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. By order,
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

THE CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVENTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House No. 7 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, Feb. 3, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. E. W. TALMAN, Asst. Cashier.

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1862, at their banking house, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 2 to 3 P. M.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned has this day taken into partnership Mr. C. M. BUTTER, a member of the Board of Brokers. The business will be conducted as heretofore, at No. 41 Pine-st., under the name of EUGENE THOMSON & CO.
EUGENE THOMSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C. —Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, BOND INTEREST.—Interest on First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office. The transfer books will be closed on and after Jan. 22, until day of payment. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.
JAMES M. McKINLEY, Secretary.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on first-class real estate in New-York City only. Brokers need not apply.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

WANTED.—NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN railroad 6 ℔ cent. and 7 ℔ cent. bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIAN MARINE INSURANCE Company Stock, cheap, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

WANTED—LEE COUNTY (IOWA) EIGHT PER cent. Bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

WANTED—CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT, BROOKLYN Central Railroad, and Astor Insurance Company's Stock, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1862. }
THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of the charter:

Outstanding Premiums, Jan. 1, 1861	$157,877 44	
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1861, inclusive	522,308 23	
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$680,185 67

This Company has issued no policies except on cargo and freight for the voyage.
No risks have been taken upon time, or upon hulls of vessels.

Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above	$589,093 48	
Less Return Premiums	73,699 34	
Net Earned Premiums		$515,394 14
Paid for Losses, including an estimate of Claims ascertained, but not yet due, less Savings, &c.	$336,696 37	
Re-Insurance, Taxes, Commissions and Expenses	76,842 36	$413,538 73
Net Profits		$101,855 41

The Assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1861, were as follows, namely:

Cash in Bank	$88,376 90	
United States, New-York City Banks, and other Stocks	498,461 20	
Loans on Stocks drawing interest	93,668 63	
		$675,506 73
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable		220,514 72
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums		21,502 50
Scripts of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies, Re-Insurance, and other Claims due the Company, estimated at		25,649 48
Total Assets		$943,173 43

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. IN CASH on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 4th day of February next.
Also, resolved, that a dividend of TEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 8th of April next.
By order of the Board,
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS,	WM. LECONEY,
A. C. RICHARDS,	J. K. MYERS,
SHEPPARD GANDY,	A. WESSON,
W. M. RICHARDS,	WM. KENT,
G. D. H. GILLESPIE,	DAVID P. MORGAN,
C. E. MILNOR,	BYRON SHERMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	JEHIAL READ,
FREDERICK B. BETTS,	JOHN A. BARTOW,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,	A. S. BARNES,
SANFORD COBB, Jr.,	J. E. HANFORD,
W. H. MELLEN,	THOMAS EAKIN,
B. W. BULL,	ALEX. M. EARLE,
C. HADDEN,	H. L. ATHERTON,
L. P. MORTON,	JOHN A. HADDEN,
F. W. MEYER,	GEORGE C. WETMORE,
JOHN B. ARTHUR,	P. H. VANDERVOOT.

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 145 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of January inst., at 12 o'clock, M. Dated, 10th January, 1862. CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, Sec'y.

HIGHEST PREMIUM PAID FOR SPECIE, by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A. B. CHAPMAN, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at public auction, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Jan. 22, at elegant private residence, No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., sale commencing at 11 o'clock, consisting of rosewood piano-forte, rosewood drawing-room suites, etageres, bookcase, centre tables, chandeliers, oil-paintings, statuary, bronzes, vases, mirrors, clocks, curtains, carpets, hat-stand, bureaus, bedsteads, mattresses, wardrobes, sideboard, extension table, china, glass, silverware, table cutlery, &c., basement and kitchen furniture.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FINE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—TO-DAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 141 Broadway, (removed for convenience of sale.) Consisting of parlor suites in brocade, brocatell, plush and hair cloth; superb parlor etageres, secretaries, music cabinets, canterburies, centre, fancy and work tables; library and secretary bookcase; rosewood, black walnut and mahogany chamber suites; oak chamber suites; library and dining room suites; tables and chairs; sideboards, extension tables, side tables, lounges, easy chairs, &c., making an elegant stock of first-class work to be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan 23, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and elegant assortment of stuffed birds, mounted in cases, on sprigs and single, prepared by the well known C. S. Galbraith.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.
RESTAURANT AND HOTEL FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, Jan. 23, at 11 o'clock, at No. 42 and 44 Murray-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of tables, chairs, bureaus, oil cloths, bar fixtures, kitchen utensils, smoke jack, &c. No postponement.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.
650 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, to be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. S. LEVERETT & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large and fine assortment of fresh City-made and Eastern goods, suitable for City or country trade.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a general assortment of prime goods, direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

LUMBER.

LUMBER.
STOCK, LEASE, &c., FOR SALE.
We offer for sale our entire stock of Lumber upon our yard, at reduced prices, with the view of closing present interests. The Lumber is in good condition, and embraces
Pine, ¾ to 4 inches in thickness.
White-Wood, ⅜ to 6 inches in thickness, and columns
Black Walnut, ⅝ to 6 inches in thickness.
White Ash, ¾ to 4 inches in thickness.
White Oak, 1 to 3 inches in thickness
Maple, 1 to 4 inches in thickness.
Cherry, ⅝ to 2 inches in thickness.
Hickory, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Beech, 1½ and 2 inches in thickness.
Sycamore, ⅝ of an inch in thickness.
Spruce, ⅝ of an inch in thickness.
Chestnut, 7 and 8 inches square
Also office, sheds, team, lease, and good-will of the business, of about three years' standing.
We propose to sell out entirely within the next ninety days, in quantities as desired; or if a copartnership interest should be wanted by one having $12,000 to $15,000 cash to invest in the business, an arrangement may be effected with one of us to retain an equal interest.
SMITH & GRIDLEY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. Foot of West 22d-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—JANUARY.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wedn'day, Jan. 22, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Jan. 22, 12 M.
Thursday, Jan. 23, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
Friday, Jan. 24, 10 A. M.	Friday, Jan. 24, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Jan. 25, 2:40 P. M.	Monday, Jan. 27, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, Jan. 28, 2 P. M.	Wedn'day, Jan. 29, 8 A. M.
Wedn'day, Jan. 29, 2:40 P. M.	Thursday, Jan. 30, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Jan. 30, 3 P. M.	Friday, Jan. 31, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Feb. 1, 9:30 P. M.	

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages, and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

EXPRESSES.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
ARMY EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 32 Broadway, New-York. }
Our fast freight line through to Washington (all rail) in 41 hours. Having completed extra facilities we are prepared to receive and forward all kinds of property to Washington, Alexandria, Annapolis, Fortress Monroe, Newport's News, Camp Hamilton, Hatteras Inlet, Port Royal and Charleston and Savannah Blockading Squadrons, at fair rates of transportation. Agencies are established at the above points under official sanction. Drafts granted on Washington or at Washington on New-York. Mark packages Army Express, and deliver at No. 32 Broadway, up to 4 o'clock daily.
DAVIS, BELDEN & CO., Managers.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

SKATES.

COSTELLO'S PATENT SKATES—REQUIRING no straps, and easily adjusted to the shoe, for ladies and gentlemen, sold at SLATER'S shoe stores, No. 858 Broadway and No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

DIVIDENDS.

ARE YOU INSURED?
RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, Cor. Mott-st.
DIVIDEND.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A SEMI-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on the first of February next. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 25th inst. till February 1.
By order, E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1862. }
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has been declared by this Company, out of the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, to stockholders registered in the New-York books. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, at Cleveland, Ohio. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until Feb. 2 next. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 66 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY next, Jan. 20.
The transfer books will remain closed until the 20th.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 14, 1862. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE Nos. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand. JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 10 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway, Jan. 6, 1862. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 10th inst. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK. NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent., payable on the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. till day of payment, inclusive. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

OFFICE KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—JAN. 14, 1862.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable Feb. 1, 1862. The transfer books will be closed till that date.
HENRY POPE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.
WALTER MONANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INS. CO., No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862. }
THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after THURSDAY, 16th inst. H. N. LAMPORT, Secretary.

OFFICE LA FAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 347 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 14, 1862. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Sec.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 50 Wall-st. A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.
JAN. 15, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on MONDAY Jan. 13, at the Bank of America.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.
The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:
SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF ROBERT H. COLES, Surrogate of the County of Westchester: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD CORNING, late of the town of Rye, in said County, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Administrators of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at the office of JOHN E. PARSONS, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March, A. D. 1862.—Dated Sept. 16, A. D. 1861.
JASPER E. CORNING, JOHN E. PARSONS, } Administrat's.
s18-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALBEMARL H. WASHBURN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, No. 36 Barclay-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of February next. Dated Aug. 1, 1861. HENRY A. WASHBURN,
au7—law6mW* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Clark, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of J. Whitehead, No. 99 East 38th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of February next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 19th day of August, 1861. JOSEPH WHITEHEAD, Administrator.
HARRIET L. CLARK, Administratrix.
au21-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. VANSTAVOREN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 58 West 35th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fifteenth day of June next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 7th day of December, 1861.
Dec.18-law6mW* EMMA VANSTAVOREN, Executrix.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 258 Grand-st., New-York, (formerly No. 376,) have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. They are inserting teeth on their improved atmospheric plates without extracting the roots. Full sets on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility. Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.
Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.
N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.
Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.



CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.
Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon: try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Stricture of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M.D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until MONDAY, the 10th day of February, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 17, 1861.
The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 9, 1861. }

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GOODHUE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The outstanding concerns of the house will be adjusted by either of the partners, who will use the signature of the firm in liquidation.
ROBERT C. GOODHUE,
CHARLES C. GOODHUE,
PELATIAH PERIT,
RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WESTON & GRAY, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by GOODHUE & CO.
RICHARD WARREN WESTON.
HORACE GRAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
WEDNESDAY,
FIRST TIME HERE OF
Mrs. Cowley's Comedy of
A
BOLD STROKE
FOR A
HUSBAND,
With a capital cast.

DON JULIO	Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
DON CÆSAR	Mr. BLAKE.
DON VINCENTIO	Mr. FLOYD.
DON CARLOS	Mr. C. FISHER.
GASPAR	Mr. YOUNG.
DON GARCIA	Mr. REYNOLDS.
DON VASQUEZ	Mr. BROWNE.
PEDRO	Mr. PARSLOE.
DIEGO	Mr. PARKES.
OLIVIA	Mrs. HOEY.
VICTORIA	Miss F. MORANT.
LAURA	Miss MILLER.
MINETTA	Miss MARY GANNON.
MARCELLA	Miss CROCKER.
SANCHA	Miss CARMAN.

THURSDAY, (first time here) Tobin's popular Five Act Comedy of
THE HONEYMOON.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING,
the original American comedian,
Mr. J. S. CLARKE,
will appear in two of his great comic personations, as Schnapps, in the "Naiad Queen," and as Coco, the fat soldier, in "The Sentinel of the Night."
THE NAIAD QUEEN,
nightly received with wonder and delight, is produced with scenery of unequaled splendor, by Getz; new and extraordinary mechanical contrivances, by Wilson; new music, by Mollenhauer; fascinating dances, by Rosa Wood, and a full and brilliant corps de ballet, and a cast comprising youth, genius and beauty.
THE SENTINEL OF THE NIGHT is produced for the first time at this theatre, Mr. Clarke sustaining the irresistibly comic rôle of Coco, the fat soldier.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
The world-renowned Shakespearean Comedian
MR. HACKETT,
will make his first appearance in three years in his celebrated character of
SIR JOHN FALSTAFF.
Mr. JAMES W. WALLACK....as......HOTSPUR.
Mr. WILLIAM WHEATLEY....as......PRINCE HAL.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan. 22, 1862, Shakespeare's grand historical Play (in five acts) entitled
KING HENRY THE FOURTH.
Comprising
THE BATTLE OF SHREWSBURY AND DEATH OF HOTSPUR.
Falstaff..........Mr. Hackett.
On THURSDAY—The STRANGER and the HONEYMOON, with all the great artistes on the bill.
Admission to all parts of the house..........50 cts.
Second Parquet stall..........75 cts.

EVERY NIGHT
FOR SEVENTEEN WEEKS,
EVERY NIGHT
FOR SEVENTEEN WEEKS,
EVERY NIGHT
FOR SEVENTEEN WEEKS,
OF BRILLIANT SUCCESS,
OF BRILLIANT SUCCESS,
OF BRILLIANT SUCCESS,
ESTABLISHES THE FACT,
ESTABLISHES THE FACT,
ESTALLISHES THE FACT.
THAT CAPT. WILLIAMS'
SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE
CAPTAIN WILLIAMS'
SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE
Is one of the very best entertainments ever produced in New-York.
HILARITY AND MIRTH PREVAIL.
HILARITY AND MIRTH PREVAIL.
NO TEDIOUS INTERMISSION.
NO TEDIOUS INTERMISSION.
FUN AND EXCITEMENT
FUN AND EXCITEMENT
THE WHOLE VOYAGE
THE WHOLE VOYAGE
AROUND THE WORLD.
AROUND THE WORLD.
THE BOAT SCENES.
THE BOAT SCENES.
BURSTS OF MERRIMENT.
ROARS OF LAUGHTER.
GREET THESE SCENES.
'TWILL CURE THE BLUES,
'TWILL CURE THE BLUES.
AND DRIVE DULL CARE,
AND DRIVE DULL CARE AWAY.
YOU'LL FORGET YOUR ACHES,
FORGET YOUR PAINS.
IT'S WORTH [illegible] OF DOCTORS.
THE LIVING WHALEMEN.
THE LIVING WHALEMEN.
THE LIVING WHALEMEN.
HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.
THIS (Wednesday) and every WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.
THIS EVENING and EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.
Admission, 25 cents; children, 13 cents.

MISS LATHROP, THE WELL-KNOWN and popular teacher of Reading in this City, will read in the Lecture-room of Dr. Cheever's Church, Union-square, patriotic and timely selections from Whittier, Browning and Drake, with humorous selections from Dickens' Carols, Hood, and from other popular Authors, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.
P. HARWOOD VERNON, THOS. DENNY,
J. F. STODDARD, W. N. BLAKEMAN.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL will be repeated in the Church corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock. Tickets 15 cents; children 10 cents.

LECTURES.

MRS. CORA V. L. HATCH WILL SPEAK at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ P. M. Subject to be selected by the audience, who may interrogate the speaker after the lecture.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, IN SINGING and in the French language, given by an experienced Professor from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Terms: Music, $10; both, $15. Most satisfactory reference to present pupils. Address H., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT.
A full assortment of these unrivaled instruments for sale, at the lowest prices, by the manufacturers, at their warerooms, 506 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons and Alexandre Organs, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, are the finest instruments for parlor and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and melodeons, from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet music, music books and all kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

FREE CLASS FOR VIOLIN AND FLUTE.—Gentlemen can learn to play (by note) in twelve lessons, at No. 288 Bowery, near Houston-st. Apply THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock; also, SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, for boys. Free for all. Private lessons given on the piano, violin, &c., $10 per quarter.
L. A. BENJAMIN.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6¾ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS undoubtedly the best in the world. Constantly exhibited in competition with others, they have never failed to take the first prize. New-York Agency, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard.
MASON BROTHERS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT NO. 886 Broadway, near 14th-st. A fine assortment of the celebrated Fischer's Pianos, with the best modern improvements, full iron frames, overstrung patent damper, and fully warranted.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., No. 487 BROADWAY.—We are selling our Pianos very cheap to accommodate holiday purchasers. A new scale 7⅓ octave piano is much admired.

PIANO, $75.—A VERY BEAUTIFUL FULL-toned Piano; a bargain seldom to be met with. Call at No. 177 William-st., up stairs. It must be sold.

MUSIC TAUGHT TO FEMALE PUPILS by a young lady, at No. 149 West 17th-st.; 25 cents an hour.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st. Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Mondays and Thursdays. Quarter commences from the day of entry. Practicing Class for ladies and gentlemen Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Private Classes and Schools attended.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 266 8th-av., near 21st-st.—Classes are now forming for the second quarter, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS—AFTERNOON and EVENING. All the fashionable and approved dances taught. Pupils may commence at any time. Apply as above.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22, 1862.
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY.
TWO SUPERB PERFORMANCES
in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.
EVENING at 7½ o'clock.
At each of which is produced the new and elegant
HOLIDAY FAIRY PIECE
ONDINA, THE BOWER OF BEAUTY,
Or
THE NAIAD QUEEN,
which has been received with such unmistakable enthusiasm by overflowing houses.
THE FAIRY GUARD OF AMAZONS
Will change their fascinating drill, adding new evolutions. The magnificent spectacular and mechanical scenery of this piece excels anything ever seen in New-York.
THE MUSICAL NOVELTY, BY THE ORCHESTRA, under the lead of W. T. Peterschen, entitled Musical Reminiscences, in which is represented, musically, JENNY LIND, CANARY-BIRD SHOW, AFRICAN SAVAGES, HAPPY FAMILY, SEA-LION, BABY SHOW, &c., given between the Third and Fourth Acts, adds greatly to the interest of this piece, and affords a rich fund of amusement. To be seen at all hours
THE BEAUTIFUL FAT GIRL,
Eighteen years old, weighing 628 pounds.
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, or GREAT BEHEMOTH of the Scriptures—Job, ch. 40.
The great and curious
WHALE WHICH STILL LIVES,
And eats his half bushel of live eels per day.
The 12 BEAUTIFUL TINY SEA-HORSES, sailing in the Grand Aquaria, which contains beautiful and rare living Fish from all quarters of the globe, &c.
Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents.
N. B.—Commodore NUTT, the New-Hampshire pigmy, will be ready for exhibition in a few days.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
The world-famous Comedy,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
is received nightly with
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER
and
UNCEASING APPLAUSE,
Creating
A CARNIVAL OF FUN.
TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY NIGHT,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

BANJO TAUGHT—BANJO TAUGHT,
MR. GEORGE C. DOBSON,
THE KING BANJOIST OF AMERICA,
will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient performer on the Banjo for the sum of $5. Call and satisfy yourself in regard to Mr. DOBSON'S ability as a performer and a teacher. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., a few doors of 4th-st., New-York.

GALLERY OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE, No. 548 BROADWAY.
OLD DUSSELDORF.
A NEW NIAGARA, by GEO. L. BROWN.
(A Sunset View of the great Cataract.)
NIAGARA IN WINTER, by GIGNOUX.
THE BAY OF CAPRI, by BIERSTADT.
AN ORIGINAL ABDEL KADER, by POWELL.
DOVER CLIFFS, by THAYER, Senior,
in addition to more than one hundred other works of art.
The entire profits of the Exhibition to be given to the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Admission 10 cents. TIFFANY & CO.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE ON SATURDAY, Jan. 25, the exhibition of Gignoux's INDIAN SUMMER IN VIRGINIA, at Schaus' new Gallery, No. 749 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 22.
ARABIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 29.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 5.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.
By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.
Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Jan. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, Jan. 25
GLASGOW	SATURDAY, Feb. 1

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY.......Jan. 7, 1862	MONDAY.......March 3
TUESDAY.......Feb. 4, 1862	SATURDAY.......March 29

Passage money to Nassau.......$45
Passage money to Havana.......60
All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—THE UNDERsigned gives his special attention to stowing vessels' cargoes of grain, and especially grain put on board by elevators, which he will stow and guarantee not to shift. Having a large force of experienced trimmers constantly employed, all orders in this line will be promptly attended to. LOUIS SNYDER, Stevedore,
No. 7 Produce Exchange.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 8:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:35 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Rebel Rumors About the Burnside Expedition.

Rendezvous of the Fleet in Pamlico Sound.

NORFOLK IN A STATE OF PANIC.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT JOHN TYLER.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Jan. 20, via BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

No news has been received here from the "Burnside Expedition," which sailed over a week since.

The Southern papers say nothing about the expedition, although if a landing had been made the news ought to have reached Richmond and Norfolk before this.

No anxiety, however, is felt on the subject, although it is highly probable that the first news from the expedition will be received at this point; yet, as Gen. BURNSIDE's dispatches would be sent to Washington direct, they might possibly reach their destination earlier if sent via Annapolis, since they might have to wait here nearly a whole day for the Baltimore boat.

A flag of truce went to Craney Island this morning, under Lieut. CLINTON, of Gen. WOOL's Staff. The boat brought back the Captain and crew of the ship York, of Dublin, Capt. WHALEN, from Valencia for Lewiston, Delaware, which was wrecked near Swansboro, N. C., a week since.

LATEST.

Ex-President TYLER died at Richmond on Friday night, after a very brief illness.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Jan. 18.

A letter received here from a reliable source at Newbern, N. C., says that forty-three National vessels are at Hatteras.

An official dispatch received at Wilmington on the 19th inst., from Goldsborough on the 16th, says that 24 small steamers and sixteen sail vessels were inside, and seven large steamers outside Hatteras. More are expected in Pamlico Sound.

The above may be relied on, as it comes from an officer in Hyde County.

A law recently passed by the Rebel Congress prohibits the publication of war news in the newspapers.

The bill forbids the publication of the number, disposition or movements of any of their land or naval forces, the description of any vessel or fortification, or of any plan of attack to be followed, unless authority for such publication is first obtained, except that information obtained from Northern newspapers and the account of battles fought may be published. To secure editors it is also made unlawful for any person to send to any editor or publisher any dispatch or letter giving the prohibited information. The punishment for any of these offences is limited to a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment for not more than one year.

Capt. MENDENHALL, of the Fourth Artillery, leaves us to-night, to join his company, which is now at Louisville, Ky. He has been at this post two years and a half, and has lately been busy drilling new batteries just organized here.

The wounded prisoners who came down from Richmond the other day, and were taken to the hospital here, are all doing as well as could be expected. None are thought to be in a dangerous condition, and a few have so far recovered that they will be sent North by to-night's boat.

The troops on board the *Constitution* were disembarked this morning, and marched and countermarched up and down the beach, within certain limits fixed by Gen. WOOL, nearly all day. They have been on board the *Constitution* more than two weeks, and enjoyed much the pleasure of stretching their legs. They were favored with Summer weather. Meantime, the *Constitution* underwent a thorough cleaning, which she much needed.

Nothing is known of the destination of the *Constitution*, or of the time when she will sail. No orders have yet been received on the subject. Gen. BUTLER is expected here to personally order her sailing.

MORE RUMORS ABOUT THE EXPEDITION.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes under date of Jan. 19:

"A private dispatch to a gentleman in Richmond, from a prominent merchant in Wilmington, North Carolina, says that a fleet of thirty vessels was at anchor off the mouth of the Cape Fear River, and a demonstration upon Wilmington was hourly expected! Such telegrams, the *Day Book* says, should be suppressed, as they only serve to 'excite the people, and God knows we have trouble enough without trying to create a panic!'

Rumors were prevalent in Norfolk to-day of the most startling nature. Refugees reported that Roanoke Island had been taken possession of, and the two rebel regiments there were taken prisoners."

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT TYLER.

JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, the only Ex-President resident in the seceded States, is dead. There are yet some gentlemen living who have sat in the Presidential Chair—VAN BUREN and FILLMORE in New-York, PIERCE in New-Hampshire, and BUCHANAN in Pennsylvania—all in the loyal States. The events of Mr. TYLER's career, though familiar to almost everybody, may, now that he has passed forever off the stage, be briefly recapitulated.

The ancestors of JOHN TYLER, the tenth President of the United States, were among the earliest English settlers of Virginia. The family trace their lineage back to WAT TYLER, who in the fourteenth century, in the reign of the second RICHARD, headed the insurrection in England known by his name. Mr. TYLER's grandfather was Marshal of Virginia, and his father at one time Governor of the same State. The subject of our sketch was born in Charles City County, Virginia, in 1790, and was consequently 72 years of age at the time of his death. At the age of twelve he entered William and Mary College, and graduated when but seventeen years old. After leaving college he devoted himself to the study of law, and at nineteen years of age he appeared at the bar of his native county as a practicing lawyer—a certificate having been given him without inquiry as to his age. As soon as he reached his twenty-first year he was chosen a member of the House of Delegates. For five successive years he was elected to the same position. During this time he was attached to the Democratic Party. At the time the British forces were in Chesapeake Bay, Mr. TYLER raised a volunteer company, which was never brought into action, and his military career was consequently short and bloodless, but he thus acquired the title of "Capt. TYLER," by which he was generally after designated. In 1816, he was elected to Congress, to fill an unexpired term, and next year was reëlected; in 1819, he was again elected to the same position, but resigned shortly after on account of ill-health. He then returned to the practice of his profession, but in 1823 was again elected to the State Legislature, and became an ardent advocate of the system of public improvements by the State. In 1825, he was elected Governor of Virginia, the vote being, on joint legislative ballot, for TYLER 131, for FLOYD (the thief) 81, scattering 2. At the next session of the Legislature he was unanimously reëlected Governor; but before the expiration of his gubernatorial term, he was chosen to the Senate of the United States, on the first ballot, by five votes, over the celebrated JOHN RANDOLPH. At the Presidential election of 1824, Mr. TYLER supported WM. H. CRAWFORD for the Presidency; but when J. Q. ADAMS was elected, he at first supported him, but soon after changed his views, and became an opponent of the Administration in the Senate. He voted against the tariff of 1828, and in the debate concerning the powers of the Vice-President, supported the positions assumed by Mr. CALHOUN. On the accession of JACKSON to the Presidency, Mr. TYLER supported his Administration. He opposed projects of internal improvement by the General Government, the United States Bank and the Protective Tariff, but was in favor of a tariff for revenue, though he opposed that of 1832. With the South Carolina nullifiers of 1832 Mr. TYLER sympathized, and when President JACKSON took ground against the revolutionary proceedings of that State, Senator TYLER withdrew his support from the Administration. The Force Bill being introduced into the Senate, vesting extraordinary powers in the President, Mr TYLER opposed it, and when the bill was passed, Mr. TYLER's was the only name in the negative, Mr. CALHOUN and the other nullifiers having left the Senate Chamber until after the vote was taken. Mr. TYLER, however, afterwards voted for Mr. CLAY's compromise act, which became law. He was reëlected to the Senate for six years from the 4th of March, 1833; and in the session of '33–'4 voted for the resolutions of censure against Gen. JACKSON for removing the deposits, on the ground that the President's action was opposed to the dogma of State rights. His course in the Senate effected a separation between him and the Jackson Democracy. When the resolutions expunging the vote of censure on JACKSON from the records of the House, known as the "expunging resolutions," came up, Mr. TYLER was instructed by the Legislature of Virginia to vote for it; but as he had, when entering on political life, strongly advocated the doctrine of Senators always following instructions, he chose to resign his seat rather than obey. In 1838, Mr. TYLER was elected to the Virginia Legislature, this time by the Whigs. During the session he acted with that party, and next year was a delegate to the Whig National Convention. In that Convention he supported Mr. CLAY; but as HARRISON was nominated, it became necessary to take the Vice-President from the South. Mr. TYLER was selected, partly by chance and partly from the lack of any other available candidate. Had the event of his succession to the Presidency been contemplated, it cannot be doubted that he would have been rejected. But "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" were triumphantly elected by the people; but in one month after President HARRISON's inauguration, death removed him from the Presidential chair; and in April, 1841, TYLER became his successor. His subsequent treachery to HENRY CLAY and to the Whig Party, which had made him President, added a new term to our political vocabulary. His treachery to all men and parties, his total loss of popularity, and the embarrassment and confusion which he brought upon the country, are matters of history—though they are all now lost sight of in the later and more infamous appellation of traitor. The great events of his Administration were the vetoing of the United States Bank bill, and the making of preparations for admitting Texas—a measure which was brought about shortly after his retirement in 1845.

After the expiration of his Presidential term he retired to private life, the most unpopular public man that had ever held any office in the United States. From that period until secession times he figured but little in public, but devoted himself to the cultivaion of his estate, the increase of his negroes and the accumulation of money.

In February of last year, as will be remembered, Mr. TYLER was President of the Peace Convention which met at Washington to adjust the national difficulties. On taking the chair, he made a sounding speech, (then published in full in the TIMES,) in the course of which he said:

"Our godlike fathers created—we have to preserve. They built up through their wisdom and patriotism monuments which have eternalized their names. You have before you, gentlemen, a task equally grand, equally sublime, quite as full of glory and immortality. You have to snatch from ruin a great and glorious Confederation; to preserve the Government and to renew and invigorate the Constitution. I confess myself ambitious of sharing in the glory of accomplishing this grand and magnificent result. To have our names enrolled in the Capital, to be repeated by future generations with grateful applause—this is an honor higher than the mountains, more enduring than monumental alabaster."

And alas! how hopeless now are the chances of JOHN TYLER's name ever reaching such an enrollment!

On the conclusion of this speech, Mr. CHASE, now Secretary of the Treasury, expressed himself as particularly gratified, and assured Mr. TYLER, as most of the other Commissioners did, that they were ready to follow where Virginia led.

But as the Peace Conference progressed, TYLER was found to be one of its least conciliatory and most ultra members. During the whole time he was in league with the Montgomery conspirators, and in treasonable correspondence with JEFF. DAVIS. From that Conference he went as a delegate to the Virginia State Convention, and did all he could there to take the State out of the Union. After secession he was elected as a member of the Rebel Congress, and has used all his powers to keep his State in hostility to the National Government.

He ended his life suddenly, last Friday, in Richmond—going down to death amid the ruins of his native State. He himself was one of the architects of its ruin; and beneath that melancholy wreck his name will be buried, instead of being inscribed on the Capitol's monumental marble, as a year ago he so much desired.

While President of the United States, and at the age of fifty-two, Mr. TYLER was married a second time, and to a lady of New-York, Miss JULIA GARDNER, daughter of DAVID GARDNER, Esq. The marriage took place in this City, in June, 1844. This wife still survives him, with several children, some of them quite young. It will be remembered that Mr. TYLER's mansion at Hampton, over which he hoisted the rebel flag last Spring, has been for some time occupied as quarters by our troops.

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The trouble at the Navy-yard is about concluded. This morning there were more men ready to go to work than were required. There is no probability, therefore, of the Yard being closed at present.

It is stated that the order for the *Rhode Island* to go to Boston has been countermanded, upon the representation that the workmen are willing to resume work.

THE THIRD BATTALION GOV. SPRAGUE CAVALRY.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The Third Battalion of the Governor SPRAGUE Cavalry leave for Providence to-morrow morning.

ARRIVAL OF CAVALRY FROM VERMONT.

Fifty men and twenty-five horses, under command of Lieut. WARD, arrived in this City yesterday from Burlington. They belong to the First Regimen of Vermont Cavalry. They were quartered at the Park Barracks.

DEPARTURE OF THE SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT FOR RIKER'S ISLAND.

The above regiment, which arrived in this City on Saturday, from Albany, and since then been quartered at the Park Barracks, left yesterday morning for Riker's Island, where it will go into the barracks formerly occupied by the Hawkins and Anderson Zouaves. On leaving the Park the men marched down Broadway to Pier No. 1, North River, where they embarked on board the steamer *Catiline*, which conveyed them to their destination. At present the men are not armed, but will be furnished when at Riker's Island.

STEEL RIFLED CANNON FOR OHIO.

The second and third batteries of WIARD's steel rifled cannon for the State of Ohio were forwarded, via the New-York Central Railroad, yesterday, in complete fighting order. These batteries are to be designated as "Buckingham's" and "Wood's." The first battery, "Wolcott's," which was forwarded some two weeks since, as mentioned in the TIMES, did capital service in the late battle at Somerset, in Southern Kentucky, Mr. WIARD himself being present with his battery during the conflict.

Wallack's Theatre.

A short play and a merry one is MORTON's "Cure for the Heartache," revived here last night with much applause. What it lacks in plot and incident—and a stickler for the best models would hardly accept it as a respectable imitation in these respects—is abundantly counterbalanced by sprightliness of dialogue and a free-handed sketchiness in the treatment of the male characters. It is unfortunate that in dealing with the other sex the author seems to lose his buoyancy, and falls either into a condition of maudlin sentimentalism, or of a mood absolutely unamiable. Thus whilst we all recognize the flightiness of *Young Rapid* and the solidity of his sire, we can only accept *Miss Vortex* with the deference due to an old stage tradition, and feel quite sure that, if the other two female parts were not intrusted to pretty women, they would be tiresome if not superfluous. MORTON was afflicted with a mania for moral sentiments, and with gallant but injurious prodigality he has bestowed an undue proportion thereof upon his fair friends, who in consequence are rather severe. This remark applies more especially to the character of *Jessy Oatland*, the remaining part of *Ellen* being too slight for analysis. Both, we may here add, were benefited by the talents of Mrs. HOEY and Miss HENRIQUES. Their presence on the stage made us almost forget the niggardly inefficiency of the dramatist.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK's *Young Rapid* is too well known to need more than a few passing words of comment. It is a well conceived and carefully sustained performance. *Young Rapid* is not a thinking animal, but one who goes like a steam-engine, and breaks down in the end simply because he finds he has a heart beating in his bosom instead of a machine. There are few actors who can simulate a sufficient amount of vitality for a part so full of trivial impetuosity; with Mr. LESTER WALLACK it seems to ooze out from all the points of his body. Mr. BLAKE, as *Old Rapid*, was a splendid contrast to his fast and fidgety son, and played, indeed, with an unctuousness that left nothing to be desired. The *Vortex* of Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND was a good performance, as also was the *Charles Stanley* of Mr. REYNOLDS. The *Frank Oatland* of Mr. JOHN SEFTON was deficient in breadth and rustic heartiness, but possessed some points of merit. Not among the latter were Mr. SEFTON's invariable habits of changing his tone of voice when about to utter a moral platitude, and making a bow after having done so. If the author has not drawn the line distinctly between a clodhopper and an illiterate preacher, the artist should at least not confuse the two characters. The small parts were of course played carefully.

To-night Mrs. COWLEY's comedy, "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," will be revived.

SOIREE FRANCAISE.—Mr. PAUL JUIGUET resumed his dramatic representations last evening at Irving Hall, before a large audience. Two pieces were played on the diminutive stage, a little comedy called "Le Village," by OCTAVE FEUILLET, which possesses the merit of good writing and the fault of extreme length; and a folie-vaudeville called "L'ut Dièze," full of extravagant fun on the subject of that terrific chest C, which TAMBERLIK is said to produce to the dismay of the critics. The principal parts were sustained by Mesdames LAURETTI and MOREL, and Messrs. JUIGUET, THIERRY and EDGARD. The next performance takes place on Tuesday, the 28th inst.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—SHAKESPEARE's play of "King Henry IV." will be produced here to-night with a fine cast, introducing not only the favorite stars attached to the company, but Mr. HACKETT, who has been engaged for the purpose of playing his humorous *rôle* of *Falstaff*.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A NEW WAY OF SWINDLING—BEGGING ON HIGH AUTHORITY.—An Italian woman, named JULIA B. CONTI, *alias* MARY CONTI, was brought before Justice QUACKENBUSH yesterday, upon the charge of swindling a large number of citizens in the upper part of the City by means of false pretences. Her plan has been to go from house to house, presenting a petition which sets forth that she is an Italian refugee, who landed in New-York, with her husband and three children, about one year ago; that her husband died as soon as he arrived here, and she was left with the three small children to support. The petition states that her only object in applying to the charitable for aid, is to enable her to return with her children to Italy, where she left six other little ones, who are now in great want. The interesting part of this woman's case, however, consists in the fact that in order that her petition should have weight, and her story be the more readily believed, she has acknowledged it before a Commissioner of Deeds. The certificate of the Commissioner was then taken to the County Clerk of the City and County of New-York, who gave his certificate, in the usual way, as to the Commissioner of Deeds, and then he attached thereto the seal of the county. These were all taken to the Governor at Albany, and to the State Department. The Governor signs his name, the Secretary of State his, and the great seal of the State of New-York is affixed thereto. Of course, the certificate from Albany is only to the effect that at the date thereof, JOHN CLANCY was County Clerk for the County of New-York. Thus is obtained the signatures of two of the highest officers in the State, also that of the County Clerk and a Commissioner, which, with three large seals attached to the several papers, really make a very imposing appearance, and apparently a very deserving case for the exercise of charity. The police state that sums of money to a very large amount have been obtained in all parts of the City by means of these papers. Copies of them have been made and circulated by different parties. The woman taken into custody sometimes goes by one name and sometimes by another, and she has papers to suit all the names she bears. When brought before the Court she pretended to be unable to understand a word, either of English or French. But when the Justice admonished her, and began to tell her what must necessarily be the consequence of her many impositions upon the public, she began to protest, and showed by her conversation and actions that she knew all that was said. Papers were also found upon her having the seal of the State of Massachusetts, whereby it appeared that not long ago she had been practicing the same impositions in Boston. She is a very good-looking woman, about thirty years of age. The Justice committed her for examination. He desires that all parties who have been swindled by this woman should appear before him to-day, at Jefferson Market Police Court, and give their testimony.

THE POST-OFFICE EXTENSION.—On Monday afternoon Postmaster TAYLOR had received forty-five proposals to build an extension of the Post-office on the fronting vacant square. The proposals will be examined by the architects, and the essential particulars of each forwarded to the Postmaster-General, who will make the award. The extension will be constructed of brick and wood, one story high, and will cover all the space at present open and unoccupied on Nassau, Liberty and Cedar streets. The structure will be 110 feet long and 50 feet wide on Cedar-street, 184 feet long and 20 feet wide on Nassau-street, and 52 feet long and 30 feet wide on Liberty-street. The general-delivery, box, and foreign departments, will be moved into this new structure, and all communication cut off between the clerks in the main building and those in the delivery apartments, thus greatly facilitating the delivery of letters. The corridor on Cedar-street will be 20 feet wide, thus allowing the foreign and box-delivery departments 22 feet in the clear, which will also afford space enough for the addition of 1,000 more boxes. The corridor on Nassau-street will be 10 feet wide, and more perfect arrangements will be made for the general-delivery departments. Attention has also been paid to light and ventilation. The upper part of the structure, from the brick wall (which will be 7 feet in height) to the roof, will be composed almost entirely of windows.

THE STREET CONTRACTOR'S PAY-DAY, BUT NO MONEY.—The men employed by Mr. HACKLEY, the Street Contractor, assembled yesterday, the regular pay-day, at the office, in the Park, to receive their semi-monthly wages, but they were met by the assurance that there was no money, and that it was only a Barmecidal pay-day. Of course, there was an immense amount of grumbling, and very general indignation, which resulted in an unanimous resolution to visit the Mayor in a body, and lay their grievances before him. Accordingly they moved over to the office, but contrary to their expectations, the Mayor's power was not extensive enough to reach their case, and they were compelled to retire still penniless. It appears that the City Inspector refused to grant the necessary certificate as to the performance of the work during the last fortnight, (the gutters and cross-walks not having been kept open, as required by the contract,) and the Comptroller of course refused to draw any warrant. The negligence of the contractor, in this regard, was severely commented on in the Board of Councilmen, on Monday evening, when the City Inspector was directed to notify the sureties of the contractor's neglect, and if not attended to, to perform the work, and deduct the expenses from the contract money.

A PRETENDED COLONEL ARRESTED FOR SWINDLING.—H. J. FACH, a very genteel-looking man, in the dress of a Colonel of the United States Army, was arrested yesterday at his room in the St. Nicholas Hotel on a charge of swindling. In October last the accused called upon Mr. GOLL, at No. 142 Division-street, and represented himself to be a Colonel in the United States Army, and, as such, was very desirous of getting a small amount of money to aid him in equipping his regiment. Upon these representations the complainant let him have the sum of $58. About the same time he called upon Mr. JOHN H. DEIHL, to whom he made representations of a similar character, and from whom he received the sum of $137. The Colonel failed to perform his agreement with Mr. GOLL—the latter, therefore, obtained a warrant for his arrest. The officer who made the arrest found the accused in his room, surrounded by papers and documents of various kinds, but among them there was no sign of a commission as an officer in the army. It is alleged by the complainants, and others, that the would-be Colonel has sold a Lieutenant-Colonelship in his pretended regiment for the sum of $1,500, and other positions for proportionate amounts. The prisoner appeared in Court dressed in full uniform. Justice Osborne committed him for examination.

INSPECTION OF VOLUNTEERS.—Yesterday the volunteers quartered at East New-York were inspected by Capt. ANTHON, who has lately been appointed aid to Gen. YATES. They consisted of the Seward Infantry, which has lately been consolidated with the Third German Rifles, the Van Buren Light Infantry and the Jackson Artillery. The other organizations in and around this City will be inspected this week, with a view to their consolidation, and making them rapidly effective bodies.

A SAD CASE OF DESTITUTION.—A respectable looking Welsh girl, named JESSIE REEVES, appeared before Inspector CARPENTER, at Police Headquarters, on Monday, and related a pitiful story concerning her trials in rebeldom and her present destitute condition. She came to this country some time ago and proceeded to the State of Missouri, where a good situation was promised her in a wealthy family. She remained there a few months, but upon the breaking out of the war the family with whom she lived was broken up and scattered. She was therefore thrown upon her own resources, and having, as she believes, a brother in New-York, she came on to this City. She has expended every cent of money she had in getting here, and is now entirely destitute. Her object in applying to the Inspector was to get some aid in finding her brother. His name is WM. REEVES, a carpenter by trade. Mr. CARPENTER promised her assistance and protection in trying to find her relative, and that official thinks the case is one deserving the attention of the charitable.

A DIAMOND RING CASE.—JOHN CAREY, a bartender, residing at No. 228 East Twenty-fifth-street, was brought before Justice KELLY, Monday, upon the charge of stealing a diamond cluster ring, valued at $150. The complaint was made by WM. E. DEMEREST, who alleges that two or three nights since, he was attacked in the street by the prisoner, and the ring in question taken from him. CAREY, soon after, obtained the sum of $50 on the ring at the pawn shop of SIMPSON & Co., where it was recovered by Officer ANDERSON, who made the arrest. Justice KELLY committed the accused for examination.

AFFAIRS AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—At present but little business is doing in any of the departments of the Custom-house. A large number of vessels have doubtless been kept from the coast by the late storms, as the list of arrivals here has been rather small within the past few days. Dealers in German and English cotton and woolen fabrics appear anxious to take out their goods, but case after case of French fancy goods are allowed to remain in the warehouse. Collector BARNEY continues to be besieged by a large number of office-seekers, although it has been explicitly announced that no more changes would be made for some time to come.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN A PUBLIC SCHOOL.—About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a girl aged about 12 years, named ISABELLA MURPHY, whose parents reside at No. 185 Twelfth-street, was accidentally burned in such a manner that her life is despaired of. She was putting some wood in the stove at the time, when in some way her clothes caught fire, and before assistance could be rendered she was burned about the limbs and body in a shocking manner. The school in which the accident occurred is situated at the corner of First-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

MORE ARRESTS FOR COUNTERFEITING.—CHARLES CONNOR and GEO. THOULE, made complaints yesterday against ALEXANDER DUFLON, who is charged with passing two counterfeit five dollar bills upon them, upon the Blue Hill Bank of Dorchester, Mass. DUFLON was arrested and committed by Justice QUACKENBUSH. There are several other parties known to be implicated in the attempt, which was made last Saturday night, to flood New-York and Brooklyn with these spurious bills. A large number of arrests have already been reported, and the Police have names of others.

AN ALLEGED BURGLAR CAUGHT.—The store of H. MCKAY, dealer in dress and fancy goods, at No. 84 Cedar-street, was entered a few nights since and robbed of shawls, vestings and dress patterns to the amount of $1,000. Information of the theft was given to the Police, and Messrs. FARLEY and EUSTACE were detailed to ferret out the guilty party. Last evening they arrested EDWARD TAYLOR, from whom the stolen property was recovered. The accused was taken to Police Headquarters, and locked up for the night.

THE CONCERT SALOONS TO BE BROKEN UP.—The Eighth Ward Police were very busy last evening in removing the signs and show boards in front of all the concert saloons on Broadway. This is a preliminary step to a general attack upon these places of resort. Large crowds of people gathered around the saloons and followed the officers from one place to another, in anticipation that a general onslaught was to be made upon them; but, for once, the crowd was disappointed.

TRIPLETS.—At No. 217 East Twenty-third-street, on the 18th inst., Mrs. HOUSER gave birth to three living children—two boys and one girl—all doing well. They are very destitute, and any assistance rendered them by way of small clothing, or otherwise, will be thankfully received.

Meeting of Exempt Firemen.

TREASURER'S REPORT—ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual meeting of the Exempt Firemen took place, last evening, at Firemen's Hall, PHILIP W. ENGS, Esq., in the Chair. The annual report of the Treasurer showed that the receipts of the past year were $293 45, and the expenses $243 57. The funds of the Society now amount to $1,488 79. The Chair reported that during the year one member—DANIEL CURRY—had died. The following officers for the ensuing year were reëlected by acclamation:

President—PHILIP W. ENGS.
Vice-Presidents—ZOPHAR MILLS, ADOLPHUS OCKERHAUSEN.
Recording Secretary—GEO. W. WHEELER.
Financial Secretary—FRANCIS HAGADORN.
Secretary—JOSEPH PRICE.

The Chairman gracefully acknowledged the compliment of his reëlection. He has occupied the post since 1854.

On the Executive Committee Messrs. James Y. Watkins, David Logan, H. U. Wenman, S. R. Titus and A. A. Mark were reappointed, and, in the place of Messrs. FEEKS and FINCH, the latter being an officer in the army, Messrs. DUROCHE and COLLIN were chosen.

The delegates to the Fire Department, Messrs. HOWARD E. COATS and JACOB L. SMITH, were reappointed.

The meeting adjourned until the third Tuesday in April.

Inside Views of the Rebellion—Col. Thorpe's Lecture.

Col. T. B. THORPE's lecture, on Monday night, entitled "An Inside View of the Great Rebellion," in spite of the inclemency of the weather, was listened to by a crowded audience, and though nearly two hours was consumed in its delivery, a large number of persons remained throughout its delivery, though compelled to stand up. The fact that a gentleman, who had a wide-spread reputation as a writer and a humorist, and fortified by the experience of twenty years residence in Louisiana, was to speak on the rebellion, raised high expectations, and the most sanguine were not disappointed. Col. THORPE combines in his manner of oratory the best characteristics of the Southern stump, chastened by his Northern associations. While he has an argument, he enforces his ideas almost exclusively by illustrations, anecdotes and incidents, and we question if there is any one before the public who can tell anecdotes better, or with such an inexhaustible fun. The audience, as they came crowding one upon another with a marvelous rapidity, were one moment all excitement at the details of some tragic incident, and then by some unexpected humorous and witty recital, were convulsed with laughter. The lecturer displayed deep study, joined with great natural ability as a public speaker. At the close of the lecture a spontaneous expression was made by the audience that it should be repeated, a desire the lecturer will probably gratify.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. F. F. Low and family, of California; J. H. Sweet and ladies, of Utica; John F. Fisk and lady, of Kentucky; W. H. Ward, of Virginia, and Dr. H. B. White, of the U. S. Navy, and lady, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. W. W. Welch, of Connecticut; David Nevins, of Boston; J. H. Childs, of Syracuse and Geo. Parker, of Ogdensburgh, are at the Astor House.

Judge A. M. Sherman, of Newburgh; Lyman Scott and son, from Kansas; M. H. Throop, of Utica; H. Ames, of Connecticut, and Henry Buckley, of Birmingham, England, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. G. L. Perkins, of Norwich; Wm. Gordon and lady, of Rochester; H. F. Brewerton, and S. V. Wier, of the United States Army, and W. F. Judson, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

N. Wheeler, of Bridgeport, Conn.; Geo. Coffin, of Cairo, and H. Sipley and lady, of Rochester, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

N. Berry, of Paris, John Rubery and A. Rubery, from Birmingham, England, are at the New-York Hotel.

The Murder in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The Coroner's jury, in the case of Mrs. DERSINGER, (not GLISSON, as was yesterday erroneously reported,) last evening rendered a verdict of death at the hands of her husband. The accused denies his guilt.

The Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The Calendar for the Court of Appeals for Jan. 22 is, Nos. 43, 45, 46, 47, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 734, 11, 12, 16, 44.

State of the Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The Ohio River has risen 17 inches since last evening, and is still rising at the rate of one inch per hour. There is now 20 feet and 4 inches of water in the channel. The weather to-day is cool and cloudy. There was a light fall of snow last night.

The Governorship of Kansas, &c.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, Jan. 20.

In the case of CRAWFORD vs. ROBINSON, contesting the right to the Governorship of Kansas, the Supreme Court have refused to grant the writ of *mandamus* applied for by the contestant, CRAWFORD.

Under this decision, ROBINSON, the present incumbent, holds over for a year longer.

Considerable excitement exists at Atchison to-day, owing to a collision between the citizens and a band of Jayhawkers. Some arrests have been made, and more trouble is expected.

Arrival of the Adriatic.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The steamship *Adriatic* arrived here this morning from St. John, N. B., where she landed troops, &c.

The Canada Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The mails of the *Canada* close at 9 o'clock. She will sail at about noon to-morrow.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Meeting of the Navy-yard Employes.

REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON COMMITTEE—THE REAL CAUSE OF COMPLAINT.

A meeting of the employes in the Navy-yard was called to be held last evening at 5 o'clock in Tammany Hall, York-street. At the hour named there were perhaps one hundred people present, principally persons from the ship-joiners' department. Mr. LEAK, who has heretofore presided, took the Chair on this occasion, and called the meeting to order. Messrs. ARCHIBALD and WOOLSEY, of the Committee appointed to proceed to Washington and look after the interest of the employes of the Navy-yard, made a verbal report, showing that in accordance with instructions they went to Washington and consulted with the Naval Committees of both Houses, the Secretary of the Navy, and also a number of Congressmen, relative to repealing the eighth section of the law recently passed regulating the pay and hours of labor for men employed in the different navy-yards. They received but little encouragement, but Mr. ARCHIBALD, in behalf of the Committee, prepared a petition asking a repeal of the obnoxious section referred to, and it had been presented by Mr. VAN WYCK to the House. The report of the Committee was accepted and adopted. After a somewhat lengthy discussion as to what course it was best to pursue, the Chairman was authorized to appoint a Committee to proceed to Washington to press forward the petition, and also to appoint a committee of one in each department of the Navy-yard to collect money to pay the expenses of the committee. Several persons present complained bitterly that they had been misrepresented by the Press in this movement; that they were disloyal, &c., when in fact they were loyal citizens, and only sought to secure their rights as mechanics, and in a legitimate way. As we understand it, the new law has not as yet seriously affected their interest. The pay remains the same, but there has been a change in the working hours, which conflicts with their ideas of justice. The most serious objection to the law is, that it leaves the price of work in the Yard to the caprices of those who may be tempted to speculate upon the misfortune of others. For instance, under the new law, the rate of wages to be paid is to be governed by the rates paid in similar employment outside; so that if Messrs. WEBB, and other ship-builders, have it in their power to obtain workmen for $1 50 per day, then the wages in the Yard on that class of work must be reduced to that standard. It is the operation of the law in the future, more than at the present time, which they design to guard against by taking action at the present time. The meeting adjourned to assemble again at the call of the Chairman.

Board of Supervisors.

THE VOLUNTEER RELIEF FUND—PATRIOTIC CITIZENS COME TO THE RESCUE.

A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held last evening, to pass resolutions necessary to obtain funds for the relief of the families of volunteers. The President, Supervisor CROOKE, occupied the Chair. A report was received from the Volunteer Relief Commission, showing that they had paid out all the funds placed at their disposal. The report was referred to the Committee on Accounts. The draft of a memorial was presented calling upon the Legislature to pass a law to assume the payment of the United States tax, which was adopted, and the clerk directed to forward the same to the Legislature. Mayor KALBFLEISCH and Mr. HENRY RUGGLES having offered to loan the County $5,000 each, to enable the Relief Committee to continue payments to the families of volunteers, a resolution was adopted accepting the same, and the Committee was directed to pay the families in full for all the time since the suspension of payments. The Board adjourned to Feb. 5.

MR. WOOD'S LECTURE.—Mr. FRANK WOOD, of *Vanity Fair*, delivered his lecture, "Down South in Secession Time," at the Athenæum, before the Mercantile Library Association last evening. Notwithstanding the storm, the lecture was well attended, and Mr. WOOD's lively narrative of affairs in Palmettodom in the Winter of 1860–'61 received a guerdon of laughter and applause that calls decidedly for its repetition.

FIRE.—At about 7 o'clock Monday morning a fire broke out in SPAULDING's printing ink factory, No. 57 Pearl-street, and property to the value of $500 was damaged before the fire was subdued—principally by water.

BURGLARS INDICTED.—The Grand Jury of Queens County, on Saturday last, found true bills of indictment against the three burglars arrested a few days before near the Grand-street Ferry, by Officers MADDOX and MURPHY, of the Fifth Precinct Police.

New-Jersey.

HUDSON COUNTY COURTS.—The Winter Term of the Hudson County Courts was commenced yesterday at the Court-house in Hudson City, Judge OGDEN and Associate-Judges POPE and MORRIS, presiding. The Grand Jury were sworn in, and Judge OGDEN delivered his charge, during which, he called particular attention to the retailing of liquor illegally, disorderly houses, the liabilities of landlords for the unlawful acts of their tenants, and to prize-fighting, an exhibition of which recently took place in Hudson County. There are, at present, thirty-three persons confined in the jail, on the charges of rape, burglary, attempt to kill, passing counterfeit money, larceny, &c. Of the above number, fifteen are females.

MISSING.—A lad 11 years of age, named FRANK DRAKE, residing at No. 43½ Newark-avenue, Jersey City, has been missing since the 30th of last month, and notwithstanding all efforts have been made to learn his whereabouts, no tidings have been gained. He had light hair and dark-blue eyes, was dressed in a black cloth sack-coat, dark-brown pants, drab vest and black cap.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—A young man, named HENRY CAMERON, was arrested by Officer GOUGH, of Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, charged with burglariously entering A. J. WOOD's house, No. 96 Wayne-street. A full set of skeleton keys and burglar's tools were found in his possession.

MILITARY.—Capt. WM. SANDERSON, for many years connected with the military in Hudson County, is raising a company to be attached to the President's Guard, for duty in the District of Columbia.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

BARLEY in demand; sales of State Four-rowed at 78c.@80c. CORN—sales 6,500 bush. Mixed Western at 65c. OATS 40c. at Central Dépôt. Dressed Hogs dull: sales 500 head at Central Dépôt, at 4c.@4¼c.; Western, $4 20@$4 25; sales 600 head of State from hooks at $4 10@$4 20, all heavy.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

FLOUR inactive. WHEAT steady. CORN quiet. MESS PORK firm, at $9 12½@$9 25. HOGS—Dressed, $2 55@$2 75, closing weak. Live firm, 5c. higher. Sales at $2 30@$2 37½. *Receipts*—8,400 bbls. Flour, 13,600 bush. Wheat, 26,000 bush. Corn, 2,300 live Hogs, 4,300 dressed. Exchange unaltered.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

FLOUR quiet, at $4 10 for superfine. WHISKY steady, at 17c. HOGS firm, at $3 30@$3 45. Receipts, 1,800; total receipts, 437,000. PORK (fine) $9 50@$9 75. LARD 6¾c.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The following is the weekly Bank statement:

Capital stock	$38,231,700
Loans and discounts	64,409,600
Specie	8,585,600
Due from other Banks	9,018,400
Due to other Banks	9,547,800
Deposits	25,441,000
Circulation	6,550,000

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 79½; Reading Railroad, 18 15-16; Morris Canal, 37; Long Island Railroad, 10¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 40. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

[Advertisement.]

SOLDIERS, SPECIAL NOTICE.—Do your duty to yourselves, protect your health, use HOLLOWAY's Pills and Ointment. For wounds, sores, bowel complaints and fevers, they are a perfect safeguard. Full directions how to use them with every box. Only 25 cents.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Harvest Queen, from Sierra Leone—Mr. J. Orne Rider.

In schr. N. B. Barton, from Havana—A. L. Eddie, Mrs. Maria Forbes.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 18 | Sun sets.... 5 05 | Moon rises...12 03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 12 08 | Gov. Island. 12 57 | Hell Gate.... 2 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 21.

Cleared.

Steamship Ariel, Terry, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Ships Martha, Howatt, Cadiz, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Plymouth Rock, Hammond, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Robert Cushman, Otis, Philadelphia, Nesmith & Sons; Harvest Queen, Young, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall; Silistria, (Br.,) Harris, Liverpool, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Barks Helen Augusta, (Br.,) Cutts, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; M. E. Trout, Ames, Sagua la Grande, Metcalf & Duncan; Sartelle, Lowry, Glasgow, Wm. Nelson & Son.

Brigs Trade Wind, Chase, Santa Cruz, Cuba, C. & E. J. Peters; C. Hopkins, Mayo, Barbados, J. Beaycraft.

Schooners Velma, Stanwood, Elizabethport, Brett, Son & Co.; B. F. Reeves, Carman, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Rival, Hobbie Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; B. F. Keeling, (Br.,) Hampton, Minititlan, F. Alexander & Son; Robert H. Dexter, Dexter, St. John, N. B., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Open Sea, Babbidge, Havana, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Tariff, Provost, Stamford, R. Sanford; Tomah, Anderson, Salem, Jed Frye & Co.

Sloop Thomas Hull, Hull, Bristol, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Belle of the Ocean, (of Providence,) Reed, Havre 52 ds., with sugar to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has had westerly gales most of the passage.

Bark Petrea, (of Fairfield,) Sturges, Antwerp Nov. 28, and Portland Roads Dec. 16, with mdse. to Wakeman & Dimon.

Ship Goddess, (of Boston,) Lathrop, Liverpool 35 ds., with salt to master.

Bark Atlantic, (Brem.,) Feldhusen, Bremen 45 ds., with mdse. and 75 passengers to Ruger Bros.

Brig Hants, (Br., of Whitby,) Howgego, London, via Portland, Eng., 63 ds., in ballast to Troost, Schroder & Co. Dec. 28, lat. 43, lon. 50 30, passed a quantity of new deals, apparently but a short time in the water.

Brig Acme, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Healey, Galway 31 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Harvest Queen, (Br., of Bermuda,) Hollis, Sierra Leone Dec. 12, with hides and palm oil to Middleton & Co.

Schr. D. L. Sturges, (of Boston,) Norris, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Dec. 11, with oats; was bound to Boston; put into this port to repair. Jan. 1, was within 30 miles of Cape Ann, took a gale from N. W., and was driven S. as far as lat. 34, lon. 60; lost sails, stove bulwarks, boat, and sprung a leak.

Schr. N. B. Barton, (of Fall River,) Bennett, Havana Jan. 7, with sugar, &c.; is bound to Fall River; put into this port on account of head winds; had heavy gales from E. to N. E.; split mainsail, &c. Jan. 11, lat. 31 6, lon. 79 30, spoke schr. E. S. Potter, for New-York.

Schr. Truro, (Br.,) Cottan, St. Domingo City 66 ds., via Fortune Island and Long Island Sound, with logwood to Kunhardt & Co. Is at anchor at Riker's Island, with the crew sick.

Schr. H. W. Benedict, Goldsmith, New-Haven, for Deal's Island.

Schr. Minerva L. Wedmore, Westmore, Deals Island, Md., with oysters for New-Haven.

WIND—Sunset, N. E.

Sailed.

Jan. 20—U. S. steamer Oriental, for Annapolis.

Jan. 21—At 7:30 A. M., Hamburg steamer Hammonia, for Hamburg; steamship Ariel, Aspinwall.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 21—Arr. ship Lincoln, Havre, barks Argean, Dunkirk; La Cigneux, Marseilles.

Miscellaneous.

The captain's name of the bark Mansanito, from Belfast, arrived 20th, should have read Cunningham, not Hughes.

The schr. Prowess (previously reported ashore on Townsend Bar) is full of water, and at high tide is entirely submerged. A large portion of the cargo has washed out of the hold, and almost every package not lost is damaged. It is probable the vessel will be saved.

The brig Black Hawk (previously reported ashore 7 miles south of Squan Inlet) was from Havana, in ballast, bound to this port. She belongs to Harrington, Me., and is not insured.

The schr. E. M. Haley, from Sagua la Grande for New-York, arrived at Nassau on the 8th inst., leaky; will have to discharge.

LONG BRANCH, Jan. 21.—The ship Arkwright, Davies, from Liverpool Dec. 18 for New-York, went ashore last night at 8 o'clock, five miles south of the Highlands. She lies broadside on; is tight; not much sea on as yet. All hands safe ashore.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.) The A. was built at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1855, 1,244 tons, rates A 1½, and owned by E. F. Sise, of the above place.

NEWPORT, Jan. 20.—The schr. E. G. Willard, from Baltimore for Fall River, with a cargo of wheat, has arrived here, with pumps choked. A small portion of the cargo is probably damaged.—(By telegraph.)

Spoken, &c.

Alice Carey—Br. brig, of St. John, N. B., bound S., Jan. 7, off Cape Dame Maria.

M. B. Carlisle—schr., of Newport, bound N., Jan. 13, off Hatteras.

Nancy P. Hagan—schr., from Portland for Matanzas, Jan. 15, lat. 30 12, lon. 74 14.

Foreign Ports.

At Sierra Leone, Dec. 12, ship Oleron, New-York in 2 ds; barks Itasca, Snelling, for Boston; Orlando, Sparks, do.; Fremont, Stevens, do., all ldg.

At Jacmel, Jan. 3, Br. brig A. Smithers, Johnson, for New-York in 2 ds.; schrs. Kate Sargeant, Brown, from Boston, dischg.; Sunrise, (Br.,) Carmichael, from New-York, do.

At Havana, Jan. 7, schr. Virginia, for New-York in 6 ds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH & BROTHER'S

PALE CREAM ALE,

SUPERIOR AMBER ALE,

PORTER,

AND

NEW-YORK BROWN STOUT.

THE ABOVE CELEBRATED AMERICAN ALES are brewed from the CHOICEST BARLEY MALT and HOPS, and highly esteemed by those who have used them. Purchasers are requested to call and examine our superior stock, assured that they will find the BEST and PUREST articles.

We have at all times a large stock ready for delivery, in whole, half and quarter casks, suitable for the TRADE, HOTELS, and FAMILY USE, which we offer on the MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

SMITH & BROTHER,

BREWERS,

Nos. 158 and 160 West 18th-st., New-York.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

HOUCHIN'S SUPERIOR

WAX NIGHT LIGHTS,

WITH IMPROVED WICK SUSTAINER.

This superior and desirable article, so neat, cheap and convenient a night-light for the bed-chamber, is recommended to the use of families and travelers. It gives a steady light, without any unpleasant odor, and is perfectly safe. Put up in neat boxes, one dozen each, by T. W. HOUCHIN, Sole Proprietor, and for sale by druggists and first-class grocers generally.

HOUCHIN'S SAFETY NIGHT LAMP—For burning Wax Night Lights—a new and important improvement over all others. The shade can be adjusted so that the light can be used for reading, or turned so as to give only a faint light in the room.

HOUCHIN'S TRUE BLUE.

THE BEST LAUNDRY BLUEING.

Every housekeeper will find this liquid blueing far more *economical* and *convenient* for use than the common indigo. A few drops is sufficient for a tub of water, imparting to the clothes a beautiful and uniform tint, and will not settle by standing. Put up in half pint and pint bottles, at low prices, and for sale by first-class grocers and apothecaries generally.

Ask for HOUCHIN'S TRUE BLUE. Indorsed by the leading laundries in the country.

HOUCHIN'S STARCH POLISH WAFERS.

THE BEST LINEN POLISH.

This article, highly recommended by those who have used it, is far superior to any in use, and every housekeeper should give it a trial. It gives to linen and muslins a superior lustre and finish, and extra stiffness—will not injure the goods on which it is used—and prevents the iron from sticking. Those who have used it once will use no other, as shirts, bosoms, collars, &c., can be done up much quicker, neater, and keep clean longer, by using this polish. Put up in neat packages, and for sale by first-class grocers and druggists generally. Full directions accompany each package.

T. W. HOUCHIN, Proprietor,

No. 9 Bible House, Astor-place, cor. 4th-av., New-York.

PURE GLYCERINE SOAP.

MADE BY F. S. CLEAVER.

A sure preventive against chapped hands or tender skin. Sold by first-class drug and fancy stores everywhere. Dépôt, Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st., New-York.

J. C. ROYSTON, Agent.

FOR SALE—$7,000 OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad 7 per cent. coupon bond, payable semi-annually, in New-York. This is a dividend paying road, and has only six thousand dollars mortgage debt per mile. There is not a more secure railway bond in this country. Apply to L. W. MORSE, Stock broker, No. 19 William-st.

WANTED—A LOCATION FOR A GRAMMAR School in the IVth Ward, one hundred feet square. Communications will be received at Primary School, No. 14 Oliver-st., for one week. Address

JAS. WHITE, Chairman of Committee on Sites.

CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT COMPANY (Brooklyn) stock, for sale by VAN SCHAICK & CO., No. 28 Exchange-place.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WILSON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL will be held on WEDNESDAY, 22d inst., at No. 14 East 14th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M.